MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXV. — **WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1809.** — **Number 1236.**

By WILLIAM O'BRYEN DRURY, Esq. Rear Admiral of the Red, and Commander-in-Chief for the time bei g, of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed in the East Indies.

Whereas the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. have in consequence of his Majesty's pleasure previously signified, directed me to establish the most rigorous blockade upon the Island of Java and the Moluccas, and particularly for preventing any Arab Vessels proceeding from those places to the French Islands, or to the Red Sea.

I do therefore hereby declare the said Island of Java and the Moluccas to be in a state of close and strict blockade accordingly. And, that all Vessels, particularly those sailing under the Arab flag, which may attempt to proceed from those places, as well as the Vessels of every Nation which may approach the same, for the purpose of communication after having received due notice thereof, will be detained and sent into the nearest British port, there to be dealt with accordingly to the principles and stipulations of such Treaties as are applicable to the cases of Islands, Ports and Places in a state of strict blockade.

Given under my hand on board His Majesty's ship Fox, in Madras Roads, the 10th June, 1809.

(Signed) W. O'B. DRURY.
By Command of the Commander-in-Chief,
(Signed) R. BROMLEY.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1809

The Honorable the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in publishing to the army of this Presidency, the following letter from Brigadier General Malcolm, late Envoy to the Court of Persia, containing an honorable testimony of the conduct of the Officers and men belonging to this establishment, composing part of the force lately assembled at Bombay under the Brigadier's command.

To the Hon'ble Sir George Barlow, *Bart.*
Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I consider it an act of justice towards the different details of this Presidency, which composed part of the force assembled under my orders at Bombay, to report their meritorious and exemplary conduct, during their stay on that Island.

These details amounted to near a thousand men and the Officers with them were about fifty, and it will I trust be considered as highly honourable to the character of the Coast Army, that during five months that this party of Troops were encamped near the populous town of Bombay, I had not one complaint against them from any Officer of police, or from any of the authorities under Government, nor had I occasion to pass a censure on the conduct of any one Officer, or to notice the occurrence of the slightest difference, or contention, between any individual of the Detachment, during the whole of that period.

I trust I shall be pardoned stating the obligation I feel towards Major Russell, Captain Showers, Captain Poignand and Captain Fitzpatrick, who commanded the different details of Cavalry, Artillery and Pioneers under my orders, as also to Lieutenant Balmain, Lieutenant Patullo and Lieutenant Little, who acted on my staff, and indeed to all the Officers of the Details, for they were without an exception actuated by one spirit of harmony and zeal, and their conduct was such, as gave ample assurance of that degree of confidence which might have been placed in their efforts had they been called upon to act against the enemies of their country.

I had the highest reason to be satisfied with the great industry and science of the Officers of the Military Institution of this Presidency, that were attached to my expedition, who under the superintendence of Capt. Goodfellow of the Engineers, completed during my stay at Bombay, a very large and valuable Map, of the Western Frontiers of India, Persia, part of Arabia, Egypt and Turkey.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant.
(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM. *B. G.*
Madras, May 19, 1809.

In consideration of the expences which the Troops above alluded to were exposed, while under orders for foreign service at Bombay; the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, that the Officers and men of all the details, European and Native and also the public followers shall be allowed one Months full Batta, after their arrival at their respective destinations, independently of that to which they may be entitled for marching thither.

The Governor in Council adverting to the alacrity with which the several details composing the force proceeding on the service in question, has been pleased to confer upon the Native Officers and soldiers honorary Badges to be worn as a mark of distinction, and as a proof of the sense entertained by the Governor in Council—of their attachment to the service, and of their meritorious conduct while absent from their own establishment.

Having been obligingly favored with the loan of English Papers from 30th September to 4th December, we have extracted some of the most interesting parts for this day's Courier. The London prints are unusually barren of domestic intelligence, their columns being filled with accounts of the affairs of Spain, and of the other Powers of the Continent.—The continuation of the proceedings of the Board of Enquiry on Sir Hew Dalrymple will be given in a Supplement to our present pu[illegible]ation, in the course of the day.

MADRAS MARRIAGE.

At Bellary, 3d Instant, W. Peyton Esq. Surgeon, to Eliza, youngest Daughter of the late James Robertson, Esq.

MADRAS BIRTH.

On the 7th of June the Lady of Mr. Ellis Marthes of a Son.

BENGAL MARRIAGE.

At Ghazeepore, on the 17th instant, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Captain H. Howorth, of the 6th regt. Native Cavalry, to Miss Cecilia Rider, daughter of Jacob Rider, Esq. of the Civil Service.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

At Cawnpore, on the 16th instant, the lady of Lieutenant Colonel John of a Daughter.

On the 17th instant, Mr. W. Baldwin, of a Daughter.

On the 19th instant, at Chandernagore, the Lady of M. Gueznee, of a Son.

BENGAL DEATH.

On the 22d instant, the infant son of Captain H. Reid.

CEYLON BIRTHS.

At Colombo, on Sunday the 21st instant the Lady of Captain Denne, of the Ceylon Lt. Dragoons of a Son.

This Morning the Lady of the Honble and Revd. Thomas James Twisleton, of a Son.

CEYLON MARRIAGE.

At Colombo on the 16th instant Lieutenant George Ingham of His Majesty's 3d Ceylon Regiment to Miss Margaret Develin.

EUROPE DEATH.

Among the late casualities in Europe, we have to regret the death of the Hon. Capt. Charles Herbert R. N. second son to the Earl of Carnarvon.

He was drowned in attempting to land at Gion, a little fishing port near Cape de las Penas, in the province of Asturias.

He had volunteered his services against the French arms in Spain, and was impatient to join the patriots under Blake, with these intentions he attempted to land at Gion, which is but a few leagues to the north of Oviedo. Unfortunately there is no safe harbour there; and the landing place is only protected by a pier, under which the fishermen shelter their boats from the inhospitable seas so well known to prevail in the bay of Biscay. In one of these, this gallant officer fell a victim to that honourable spirit of enterprise, which does not content itself with a bare discharge of regular duty but which arms itself to meet every occasion, and looks beyond present danger to distant glory.

In such cases it is not enough to pay the ordinary tribute due to the brave. It is impossible not to apply the noble exclamation of Achilles, under the immediate apprehension of a similar fate.

"Oh! had I died in fields of battle warm,
"Stretch'd like a hero by a hero's arm."

Captain Charles Herbert was born, July 5, 1774, and married Bridget Augusta, fourth daughter of the honourable John Byng, and Sister to Captain Byng, H. M.'s ship Belliqueux.

State of the Thermometer in Fort St. George, in a moderately exposed room opposite the Sea.

Date	7 A.M.	Noon.	3 P.M.	8 P.M.	Remarks.
June. 7	79½	83	86	84	....
8	80	88	88	85	Rain in the Night.
9	82	87	89	86	Cloudy.
10	82	90	91	86	Ditto.
11	83	89	88	86	
12	84	90	89	86	
13	85	90	86	84	

Arrivals.—Captains William Wilkinson, and Scott, His Majesty's 59th Regiment—Captain Wade, Royal Engineers, from Calcutta—and Cadet Bevan, Military Institution.

Departure.—Captain Pidding, 10th Regt.

CALCUTTA,—May 27, 1809.

Yesterday noon, the Kedgeree report of the preceding day reached town, and brought accounts of the arrival there, of the undermentioned vessels, on their way to Calcutta.

Ship *Anne*, Captain Thomas Ross, from Muscat the 19th ultimo

Ship *Aurora*, captain A. Glass, from Rangoon, the 10th instant.

Brig *Elizabeth*, captain C. Dariot, from Coringa, the 6th current.

We learn by the arrival of the *Anne*, that the Honorably Company's cruizer *Nautilus*, reached Muscat, on the 18th ultimo, from Bombay, which port she left on the 2d of that month.

His Majesty's ship *Chiffonne*, and the *Cornwallis*, were in the Gulph.

Twelve sail of armed Arab ships, on the 14th ultimo, sailed from Muscat for the purpose of attacking the Piratical Dows, infesting the Persian Gulph.

The Spanish ship Mariana, Captain Dayot, bound to Manilla, left her Pilot on the 23d current.

[Oriental Star.

The advices from Peshour, which have reached us since our last, come down to the 10th ultimo. Nothing of course was known, with respect to the progress of Mr. Elphinstone's negociations. But, there was every external appearance of cordiality, and little doubt was entertained of a satisfactory result. The gentlemen of the Embassy were in good health, and still expected to move with the court towards Cabul, as soon as the Royal army should return from its expedition. Since the commencement of the hot season, they had found their accommodations at Peshour extremely uncomfortable. The mornings and evening were still pleasant; but the meridian heat was from 85° to 90°, and continued to increase daily.

[Bengal Hurkaru.

CEYLON,—May 21, 1809.

Head Quarters, Mount Lavinia 22d May.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant Colonel Kerr Commanding the 2nd Ceylon Regiment having reported that Native Lieutenant Ramah Sammy has conducted himself in several Instances in a way unbecoming the situation which he holds—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to dismiss the said Native Lieut. Ramah Sammy from His Majesty's service, and he is to be struck off the Strength of the 2nd Ceylon Regiment from the date of this order.

The Honble and Reverend Thomas James Twisleton is appointed to act as Chaplain to the Garrison of Colombo until further orders.

By Command of His Excellency,
The Governor.
(Signed) Robt McNab.
Act. Dep. Adj. Gen.

Colombo.—Arrived, May the 19th. Cutter Wilhelmina, Captain Frans Lievers from Tuticoryn.

May the 24th. Brig *St. Maria Das Nevis*, Captain F. W. Smith, from Tuticoryn.

THE MORNING HERALD,—Oct. 14.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCES at ERFURT.

The interview between Bonaparte and Alexander probably took place on the 27th. It is now, therefore, worth while to notice what is considered in the best informed circles to be the scheme, which the Arch-Impostor is there to unfold to his dupe. This is nothing less than, *a partition of the whole of the Eastern part of Europe*, meaning the Northern provinces of Turkey and the Morea. The latter Napoleon claims for himself; of the former Russia is to have the larger share, under a form of a kingdom for the Archduke Constantine, but Austria is to be offered a part. These powers are to be presumed competent to snatch from Turkey whatsoever they may agree upon the distribution of; but yet to complete the sensibility of the plan, the Monarch of Persia is to co-operate on the Asiatic side, and to gain what he can there from the Porte, or, perhaps, by a revolutionary movement, to place himself upon the throne of the remaining Empire. This is the outline of the supposed scheme. We do not often offer, or repeat, conjectures upon the secret purposes of Cabinets; but there is a general probability in this, arising from the obvious interests of the most active of the parties, and corroborated by some known events, the intercourse between France and Persia for instance, which induces us to think it will be found not far from correct.

For putting such a scheme in motion, Bonaparte has the surest of all inducements, that of being nearly certain o[illegible] ome advantage from it, whether it succeed in th[illegible] whole, or part, or fail, *as to all its ostensible purposes.* It is not the accomplishment of the plan, that is his main object; it is sufficient for him that the operation or it be thoroughly commenced. One thing he knows is absolutely necessary to his political existence—the preventing France from being attacked by the whole of the Austrian army, during his campaign in the Pyrenees. If the new project engage her, as an accomplice, so much the better; but, if it occupy her as the enemy of Russia more directly than of France, that alone is an object worth obtaining by a journey to Erfurt. Let Russia and Austria be employed either as allies, or as enemies, and he will be relieved from one part of his present dangers.

There is, we believe, a certainty, that the Emperor of Austria has resolved to have no share in this proposed spoilation, of which he cannot fail to perceive, that the real object is to divert him from the present opportunity for securing his future independence.—He does not attend the interview, nor does his Ambassadox attend Bonaparte. He is even expected to act with the Porte in resisting the scheme. We shall be sorry to see a part of his army thus withheld from the main contest with Napoleon, and yet have great hope, that, after every deduction from his force, contrived by the unceasing activity of Talleyrand in stratagems of this sort, he will be able to empoly so great a portion of the army of France, as to leave the Usurper a victim to his atrocious contest with Spain.

October 24.

A private letter from Trias gives the following statement of the amount of the Spanish force:—

	Cavalry.		Infantry.
Castano's Army....	2,500	......	26,000
Blare's ditto.........	250	......	33,000
Cuesta's...........	1,500	......	10,000
Llamas's...........	800	......	20,000
Palafox's...........	500	......	20,000

"In Asturias there are 16,000 men; besides armies of reserve are forming in all the provinces to supply the respective ones.

According to the last accounts from Corunna General Blake was at Frias, with forty thousand men, and Palafox is at Logrono, with 30,000; while the Marquis de la Romano, with the 8,000 Spaniards, was expected to land in the neighbourhood of Bilboa, and the whole amount of the French armies on the Ebro is estimated at less than 50,000. Castanos is also rapidly advancing with another large army, and Cuesta preserves the communication between Generals Blake and Palafox, with an army of 10,000 men.

November 1, 1808.

It is said, that General Kellerman, in giving his opinion on the Convention, has stated, that if the terms had not been agreed to, it was the intention of Junot to have gone into Lisbon, and, after having burnt the place, to burn al the ships in the Tagus, pass over to Fort Elvas, and strongly fortify it, where they could have held out for three months against 60,000 men.

Several of the transports which sailed from Lisbon with the 2d division of the French troops on board, (and which we mentioned in a former paper to have been dispersed in a heavy gale), were forced into Oporto, where they were taken possession of by the Portuguese, who immediately seized the Frenchmen's plunder and baggage, and forced the whole of them to reland; they would doubtless have been massacred, if it had not been for the interference of the English, who are held in such veneration and esteem, that the Portuguese readily acquiesce in every request they make.

LONDON,—November 9.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Madrid Oct. 22.

I shall now resume the sequel of my narrative, which the extreme length of the subject, and the pressure of time alone, prevented me from concluding in my letter to you of the 19th.

On quitting the unfortunate town of Medino de Rio Seco, reduced from its commercial affluence to a state of misery, I proceeded on my route to this place, and every where gladly found the like spirit of loyalty and patriotism, and of bitter execration against the ruet, but masked, enemies of the Continent, and of mankind, pervading every class of society, and heightened by a just envenomed recollection of the selfish and perfidious injuries inflicted by a nation whose friendship we had a right to consider as indissoluble, whom we had ever looked to for mutual support, and in whose exclusive

benefit we had systimatically incurred the most distressing sacrifices of every description! However, what affords me the highest satisfaction is teh firm persuasion, that, if the Godlike sentiments of my countrymen be not altered or weakened (which Heaven forbid should happen), and their energies be properly directed by unbiassed men of consummate abilities, it will be easier to exterminate than to subdue them; and never let it be remotely imagined that a sincere reconciliation of affection can possibly take place with the unprincipled causer of accumulating mischief, for we have too much reason, indeed, not to harbour towards him feelings of amicable disposition; and will have, I apprehend, still more, and in a higher degree. At any rate, I feel proud and confident that, in the event of ordained misfortune, (which God avert) the glorious scenes of the heroic resistance opposed to the Carthaginians, Romans, and Moors, will be renewed; for man can but die once; and also, that Spain, even in her own destruction, will unavoidably dig the grave that must finally swallow up her atrocious foe; and I am sadly deceived if, by our subjugation too, the darling object of Napoleon, in his war against Britain, be not completely foiled, nay, annihilated, with his own hands! And pray, who can doubt but that our innocent blood will be on the heads of its base unrelenting shedders?—*Quien mal anda mal para*, (He who lives ill dies ill) we say. Who will not shudder at the recital of his barefaced atrocities? Compel a friendly and peaceable nation, by the most infamous and sanguinary means, to take up arms, shamelessly insult them with the lying epithet of Insurgents, and barbarously treat them as irreclaimable rebels.—Horrid! But the day of retribution will arrive.

The War is now really going to begin, and numerous hordes of marauders are preparing to inundate this peniusula, since the Northern Powers do not seem as yet to awake from their torpid lethargy, and hearken to durable interest and sound reason; and as the work of an illustrious predecessor, Louis XIV. must be re-established, (8) murderous battles will be fought won or lost, & we may suffer grievously at the beginning. Much blood will be spilt; but, as it is an unavoidable evil, whoever, in this sacred cause, expresses open regret, should be considered either a dangerous madman or a secret enemy, and be put out of the way, lest his pernicious example diffuse. The invaders may penetrate far and wide into the interior, but never fear or despair while our unanimity continues unimpaired, and necessity is law. The more they advance in this case, and with their usual tricks or crimes to impose or intimidate, especially in such a country as this, labouring under the greatest natural obstacles, the better; provided we cautiously avoid general engagements (which it is their interest earnestly to seek), unless we have a moral certainty of vanquishing. What happened to your forces in America, and to many other capitally appointed armies, in similar instances? Can it not occur here too? Time will tell. Meanwhile I entertain very sanguine hopes, looking, as we all do here, with blind confidence, and a certain degree of presumption, to the generous and powerful assistance of our true friend and protectress, Britain (whose cause and our quarrel are in their very essence identified and interwoven), the last stay and hope of afflicted mankind in the present most awful crisis of European political affairs.

It is confidentially reported that the following measures are in serious contemplation, which I shall be highly gratified to see carried into prompt execution, viz.

1. The exciting of the whole population to take up arms, and making immediate application to Britain speedily to furnish the means of armament, and vast quantities of light artillery.
2. The re-establishment of the Provincial Juntas of Government (only dissolved to insure cordiality and uniformity of measures) in the event of the French penetrating into the interior, to act in conformity to a general plan, calculated to weaken their strength by a war of nature, and prevent their attacking in detail with combined force, by compelling them to dismember it, succouring oppressed parts, or keeping the whole force stationary (*toreandole*,) hovering perpetually round until an opportunity offers of striking a blow any where.
3. Retaliating crime for crime, atrocity for atrocity, *ex lex naturæ et talionis*, to convince the enemy that no base political sacrifice, as they term it, will answer the purpose.
4. Induce the Inhabitants of villages to abandon them, and flee to the mountainous part from the plains, and to large towns, which, *ipso facto*, are to become citadels.
5. The destruction of every kind of provisions not carried away, in such a manner as to become totally unserviceable.
6. The exhausting of the resources and spirit of the enemy by every possible means.

In fine, no means are to be left unattempted to dissipate this second (*nublado*) inundation, which is composed of the best soldiers the foe can send, and in case of our succeeding, will strike universal dismay, in spite of Moniteurs or Bulletins, which are never to be credited, as they are expressly penned to deceive their own people and others, and promote the object by detestable intimidating exaggerations.

A private letter from Holland states, that Joseph Bonaparte is to be King of Prussia, in case of his leisure in Spain.

Yesterday Charles Flower, Esq. Lord Mayor Elect, was sworn into the Office of Lord Mayor, for the year ensuing.

Letters by the Gottenburgh Mail state, that in the conferences at Erfurth new changes were settled, and new arrangements made, which serve to prove, as we hope, the little prospect that NAPOLEON has of establishing his Brother JOSEPH on the Throne of Spain. A letter from Memel, dated the 18th October, says, that "the fate of the King of PRUSSIA is "decided. He is to have the Duchess of Dantzic and Warsaw, and is for ever to lose the "Marks and Pomerania. JOSEPH is to be King "of Prussia, if BONAPARTE finds that he cannot "completely triumph in Spain. He feels that "he has played an impolitic game in the Peninsula; for if he should even force JOSEPH "upon them, he perceives that South America "would be separated from Old Spain, and that "England would thereby gain the ascendance in "the New World. However he may bluster, "therefore, be assured that he means to restore "to them their beloved FERDINAND VII. and "by the charm of his name to demand from "the loyalty and good faith of England the "withdrawing of her troops from every part of "the Spanish territories. In this plan of proceedings you will have an offer of negociation; and in that offer the Emperor will not "hesitate to say that he will make a sacrifice "of his views upon Spain, to manifest to the "world his defire of peace."

LONDON, NOV. 12.

A letter from Heligoland, dated November 1, says, "Private advices state the situation of Austria as quite warlike, and consider the commencement of hostilities between that Power and France as inevitable. The two Emperors expected on the 4th of October, to be joined by the Emperor of AUSTRIA and the Archduke CHARLES; but being disappointed, they left Erfurth that evening, not at all in the same opinion upon some points. Russia's application, in conjunction with France, to Great Britain, is represented as constrained, and done by ALEXANDER, to give him an opportunity of separating himself from NAPOLEON upon something like fair terms. I have reason to think that all this will prove pretty accurate."

NOVEMBER 14, 1808.

FOREIGN OFFICE, NOV. 2.

The King has been pleased to appoint Anthony Merry, Esq. to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Sweden.

The King has also been pleased to appoint Augustus John Foster, Esq. to be his Majesty's Secretary of Legation at that Court.

On the 5th of July a decree was issued by the Emperor from Bayonne, relative to the extinction of mendicity, which has just been published. By this decree mendicity is prohibited throughout the whole extent of the empire, and the beggars in every department tre ordered to be arrested, and conveyed to the "depots of mendicity," as soon as these depots are established, and after the mendicants have had a previous notice of three weeks to repair to the depots. In these depots persons of different six and age are to be kept apart; and the expence attending them is to be defrayed conjointly out of the public purse, by the departments and the towns. The Prefects of ths departments are to address a Report to the Minister of the Interior relative to the amount of the expence attending the establishment, and the presumed number of beggars in each department, the armed force necessary for guarding them, the different labours and occupations in which they are to be employed, and the modes of discipline to which they are to be subjected.

PARIS, OCT. 31.—By an Imperial Decree of the 19th, the members of the Jewish Consistory at Paris are ordered to appear before the Prefect of the Department of the Seine, to take the oath, upon the Old Testament, prescribed by the Sixth Article of the Law of the eighteenth Germinal, tenth year. The Jews in the departments are also ordered to appear, for a similar purpose, before the Prefects of the respective places where they have Synagogues. The words of the oath are as follow:—"I swear and promise before God, and upon the Holy Bible, obedience to the Constitution of the Empire, and fidelity to the Emperor. I further promise to give him information of every thing that shall come to my knowledge contrary to the interests of the Sovereign of the State."—By a decree of the 22d, the money coined after the 1st of January, 1809, will bear on the reverse, the words "French Empire," instead of French Republic.

LONDON,—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

A mail from Corunna arrived yesterday. It was brought to Falmouth by the Eliza packet, in four days, from Corunna, that vessel having sailed on Wednesday last, Though this is a very quick passage, the intelligence from the armies is not of later date than that which reached us on Wednesday from St. Andero, but we have received private letters and journals from Madrid to the 3d instant, from which we have selected some very impoartant articles. Letters from General Blake's army, dated Valmaseda, Nov. 6, have been received in town From these letters it does not appear that any affair of magnitude had occurred after the battle of the 31st ult. the action of the 4th therefore could not have the result which has been ascribed to it. There are no official accounts from the centre army under General Castanos either in the Madrid Gazettes or in those of Corunna, which are so late as the 9th. It is stated that his head-quarters were at Calahora on the 28th and it appears that the advantage which the French obtained at Lerin, and which was so much vaunted of the Paris Journals, was very trifling. It is said that, according to the last accounts from St. Andero, Marshal Ney re-remained at Bilboa, with only 3000 men, the remainder of his army having marched to co-operate in an attack on General Castanos, but there was some suspicion that this movement was a stratagem intended to induce General Blake to advance and attempt to retake the place, while the enemy should be prepared to return upon him with a superior force. General Blake, however, had taken a strong position, and though preparing to resume offensive operations, would not advance until the real state of the enemy's force was ascertained.—It will be a considerable time before the army unde General Baird can arrive at the theatre of the war. It appears from an advertisement in the Corunna Papers, that our troops were to have cantonments at Lugo, Villafranca, aad Astorga. Persons are invited by that advertisement, to contract for supplying the British forces at these places, and during the whole of their march from Corunna to Burgos, with provisions and forage. The contract was to be concluded with the Commissary General on the 8th instant and the following are the rations specified:—

To each man per day, 1¼ pound of bread, 1 pound of fresh meat, 1 quartillo of wine, and 3 pounds of wood.

To each horse per day, 12 pounds of barley, and twelve pound straw.

To each mule per day, 12 pounds of barley, and 8 pounds of straw.

NOVEMBER 24,

The Princess Elizabeth paeket has arrived at Plymouth with mails from Lisbon, which place she left on the 15th instant. The next day spoke his His Majesty's ships Hydra, Weymouth and Prevoyante, with 27 sail of vessels under convoy for Lisbon and Gibraltar, the rock of Lisbon distant eight or nine leagues. Letters from Lisbon, dated the 14th, state that some French merchants, who had remained in Lisbon, have been obliged to fly, to avoid the fury of the populace. Several Frenchmen, it is said, had been assassinated in the streets.

The following is an extract of a letter received by Henry O'Shea, Esq. of Limerick, from his brother-in-law, Colonel Roche, dated Madrid, Oct. 17.

"The enthusiasm of the people continues unabated, and the Government have ordered the armies to be completed to 600,000 men. As soon as I return to Madrid I shall write again, or if I have an opportunity, I shall give you a line from Portugal (for which place I set to-morrow.) The head-quarters of the British will be for the present at Valladolid, and will consist altogether of 40,000 men, under Sir J. Moore."

The following Gentlemen have been called to the degree of Barrister at Law, by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn.—Frederick Moysby, Esq. and Herbert Compton, Esq.

The following curious anecdote respecting the Convention of Cintra was related by Sir Hew Dalrymple, at the Court of Enquiry on Tuesday:—

While Sir Arthur Wellesley was discussing the armistice in the French language at the table with General Kellerman, in the mean time a Frenchman who had accompanied General Kellerman, and whom he (Sir Hew) had seen in London some three years before, but did not recollect his face or figure, took him aside to the window, claimed acquaintance with him, and in very bad English, asked him whether he understood French? to which he answered, Yes, as much as he had occasion for. Then this cunning Frenchman, under pretence of aiding him in understanding the words of General Kellerman, who was in conversation with Sir A. Wellesley, and to impress him with the idea that the Russians were friendly to the English, said that it would be imprudent to insist on any terms offensive to them; and if the terms proposed by the French respecting them were rejected, would be armed against the English. He repeated frequently, like a starling, after General Kellerman, the words, *dans vingt-quatres nous aurons dix milles Russes* (in four and twenty hours we shall have ten thousand Russians.)

We learn from a Gentleman who arrived in the ship Dispatch from La Vera Cruz, that the Corporation of Mexico has offered fourteen millions of Dollars as a present to the Patriots of Spain, to enable them the more effectually to carry on the war against France. *Gazette.*

GIBRALTAR,—OCTOBER 17.

This morning the Parthian brig arrived with dispatches from Lord Collingwood, off Toulon, for England. She states, that the five French frigates which have escaped from Toulon, are blocked up in the harbour of St. Fiorenzo, in Corsica. Their object was to throw supplies into Barcelona. A Spanish frigate and sloop of war passed this place yesterday; from Cadiz to Catalonia, having arms and money on board for the Spanish troops in that province.—Prince Leopold and his suite return from this place to Sicily on the 26th of this month, on board of the Renown, which is now fitting up in the New Mole to receive his Royal Highness.—Every thing appears to go on most prosperously in Spain. No part of the national enthusiasm has abated. The Supreme Board of Government is finally arranged, and universally obeyed and acknowledged.

NOVEMBER 29.

A vessel has arrived at Liverpool from New York, with Papers to the 4th inst. It is stated in these Papers, that the election of Mr. Maddison for President, and General Clinton for Vice-sident, is certain. It was reported that this vessel had brought an account of the removal of the embargo, but that rumour is contradicted by the following letter:

"Liverpool, Nov. 26, 1808, five o'clock.

"We have to acquaint you of the arrival in our river, this afternoon, of a very small American schooner, after a passage of sixteen days, from Norfolk, in Virginia; she has some naval stores, and a small quantity of cotton, on board, and brings Nw York Papers down to the 4th inst. which, howevre, we have not seen. The Mate informs us that she broke the embargo on the night of of the 9th inst. at which time it was generally expected the embargo would not be raised for some months. In consequence of her having no regular clearance on board, she has been ordered into Holy head to perform quarantine."

Committees have been formed by the different Parishes of Jamaica, for the purpose of petitioning his Majesty for the removal of the Black troops from the Island, "expressing their sense of the impolicy of that spcies of force for colonial defence, and their unanimous opinion that its continuance tends to the destruction of this valuable colony." The Duke of Manchester has declined, however, to forward their petition to England, "from a conviction (as his Grace observes) of the impropriety of adding so immediately to those communications already made to his Majesty's Ministers on the subject; and the Committees in question are authorized to adopt some other channel of conveyance.

FEMALE FASHIONS,

FOR THE PRESENT MONTH.

Although it is as yet considered too early for fashion to assume a determined character, yet many seasonable changes have taken place in the several degrees of female attire. Pelisses and mantles of fine Vigonia cloth (an elegant and entirely novel manufacture of Spanish wool), kerseymere, and double twilled figured sarsenet, are now introduced as appropriate & seasonable articles, and will probably blend with the velvet, which is generally distinguishable during the winter months, and whose richness, warmth, and beauty must ever render it an article of much popular elegance. There is at present little of novelty in the construction of mantles and pelisses.

The simple wrap pelisse will, from its ease and utility, be long ere it is exploded. The cardinal, or rustic mantle, recommends itself also from its convenience and warmth, and from the graceful negligence of its folds, when wrapt round the figure. The Pilgrim's cloak and bonnet, formed of a russet brown cloth, or morone kerseymere, comprises much ingenuity in its construction, and is well calculated to display to advantage a tall and graceful figure; but the most novel article in this line is a plain coat of Virginia cloth, of a pale olive or bright green. This coat is made to fit close to the form, without any fears of opening in front; it buttons on one shoulder, somewhat like the high rode morning dress; but this junction, however, is hid by a short mantle of the complete Spanish form, which flows gracefully over the back, inclining towards that shoulder where the coat is fastened, but will wrap at pleasure round the form, and thus secure the chest from cold. In cariages this mantle is sometimes wrought in a border of shaded chenille of well-contrasted lines; in general, however, it is edged with a large silk cord or chain, the same colour as the coat and mantle. As the winter advances, these trimmings will doubtless give place to that of the more appropriate form.—*La Belle Assemblee.*

PARIS FASHIONS.

[From the Papers of the 28th ultimo.]

All the walking dresses are not only white, but the greater part are of very light texture. They are usually made of *tricot de Berlin, per kale a jour*, or cotton gauze, in imitation of the *tricot*. Embroidery is again much in favour for the *diminutifs de tabler*. If the gown is of white muslin, plumets and other fancy flowers surround pieces of embroidered Tulle. The *Cornettes* are all of the same shape, without any seam in the middle, but behind there is an oblong piece rounded upwards. Deep yellow and deep blue are the colours that chiefly form a union in hats. A *Coeffure en cheveux* has the front and the sides smooth, in order the better to display the flowers or the jewels employed to ornament it.—*Journal des Modes.*

A sailor who had experienced an extraordinary escape from a vessel in the West Indies, which blew up, met an old messmate a few days since in London, and after the usual salutation had passed he exclaimed, "Since you and I parted company, Sam, I have been blown to the moon," "The devil you have!" said sam; "and how did you get down brother?" "Why," replied the tar, "I clapt some grease upon my keel, and came down by the rainbow."

Vol. 25, No. 1236. *MADRAS COURIER* 36 JUNE [illegible]1, 1809.

WAR OFFICE.—NOVEMBER 19.

1st Regiment of Life Guards.—Captain John Camac, from the 11th Foot, to be Captain of a Troop.

19th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—Major Adolphus John Dalrymple, from the 3d Foot, to be Major.

1st Regiment of Foot.—Captain Robert Twaddell, from the 68th Foot, to be Captain of a Company.

3d ditto.—Major William Roberts, from the 19th Light Dragoons, to be Major.

18th Ditto.—Captain Henry Gibbs Bird to be Major.

29th Ditto.—Lieutenant Thomas Gell to be Captain of a Company.

34th Ditto.—Lieutenant George Johnson to be Captain of a Company.

67th Ditto.—Lieutenant Ambrose Morris to be Captain of a Company.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, Nov. 19,

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Yonge, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to the Honorable W. W. Pole, dated on board the Salvador del Mundo, in Hamoaze, the 15th instant.

SIR—I have the honour to inclose, for their Lordship's information, the copy of a letter from Captain Seymour, of his Majesty's Ship Amethyst, to Admiral Lord Gambier, giving an account of his having captured La Thetis French Frigate, after a long and severe action; and I have the pleasure to inform their Lordships, that La Thetis arrived this morning, towed in by the Shannon. I also transmit a list of the killed and wounded on board the Amethyst.

I have the honour to be, &c.

AMETHYST, Homoaze, Nov. 15. W. YOUNG.

MY LORD—I have the most sincere pleasure in acquainting you that his Majesty's ship Amethyst, under my command, captured, on the 10th instant at night, the French frigate La Thetis, of 44 guns, and a crew of 330 men, who had served years together, & 106 soldiers from the L'Orient for Martinique. Being close to the N. W. point of Groa, she was seen a quarter before seven p. m. and immediately chased; and a close action began before ten o'clock, which continued with little intermission till 20 minutes after midnight. Having fallen on board for a short time, after ten, and from a quarter past eleven, when she intentionally laid us on board, till she surrendered (about an hour,) she lay fast alongside, the duke of our best bower anchor having entered her foremost main-deck port, and she was, after great slaughter, boarded and taken possession of, and some prisoners received from her, before we disengaged the ships.

Shortly after a ship of war was seen closing fast under a press of sail, which proved to be the Triumph, which immediately gave us the most effectual assistance that the anxious and feeling mind of such an Officer as Sir Thomas Hardy could suggest. At half past one the Shannon joined, received prisoners from, and took La Thetis in tow. She is wholly dismasted, dreadfully shattered, and had her Commander (Pinsun, Capitaine de Vaisseau,) and 135 men killed, and 102 wounded, amongst whom are all her officers except three. The Amethyst has lost 19 killed and 51 wounded, among the former is Lieutenant Bernard Kindall, a most promising young officer of the Royal Marines, who suffered greatly; and that invaluable officer, Lieutenant S. J. Payne, dangerously wounded; the mizen-mast shot away, and the ship much damaged, and leaky. No language can convey an adequate idea of the cool and determined bravery shewn by every officer and man of this ship; and their truly noble behaviour has laid me under the greatest obligation. The assistance I received from my gallant friend the first Lieutenant, Mr. Goddard Biennerhasse, an officer of great merit and ability, is beyond all encomium, Lieutenants Hill and Crouch, and Mr. Fair the Master, (whose admirable exertions, particularly at the close of the action, when the enemy was on fire, the boarders employed, and the ship had suddenly made two feet water, surmounted all difficulties,) are happily preserved to add new lustre to his Majesty's service. In justice to Monsieur Dede, the surviving Commander of La Thetis, I must observe, he acted with singular firmness, and was the only Frenchman on the quarter-deck when we boarded her.

(Signed) MICHAEL SEYMOUR.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

By the KING.—A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

Whereas our Parliament stands prorogued to Thursday the 8th day of December next, We, with the advice of the Privy-Council, do hereby publish and declare, that the said Parliament shall be further prorogued on the said 8th day of December next, to Monday the 16th day of January next; and We have given order to our Chancellor of that part of our United Kingdom called Great Britain, to prepare a Commission for proroguing the same accordingly: and we do further hereby, with the advice aforesaid, declare our Royal will and pleasure that the said Parliament shall, on the said 16th day of January next, be held and fit for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs; and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs of the House of Commons, are hereby required and commanded to give their assistance accordingly, at Westminister, on the said 16th day of January next.

Given at our Court at the Queen's Palace, the 23d day of November, 1808, in the 49th year of our reign,

GOD save the KING.

Lieutenant-General Sir J. CRADOCK, Colonel REYNELL, and Count MATEROSA, on Friday, sailed for Corunna and Lisbon, in the Lavinia Frigate.

NOVEMBER 23, 1808.

The following is the exact order of march, of the whole British Force in Spain and Portugal, with the progress the several columns are expected to make, the probable time of their arrival at the places destined for the junction of the whole, and for their ulterior operations. Sir J. Moore left Lisbon on the 27th of October. He was to proceed direct to Almeyda, through Abrantes, Castel Branco, and Alcantara. He would pass all the divisions of the army marching upon that line, and would reach Almeyda on the 4th of November. The movements of the British troops have been directed as follows, viz.

Force under Sir David Baird, which disembarked at Corunna, upon Astorga.

Two Brigades under Major-General Beresford, by Coimbra, upon Almeyda.

Three Brigades under Lieutenant-General Fraser, by Abrantes, upon Ciudad Roderigo.

Two Brigades under Major-General Paget, by Elvas and Alcantara, upon Ciudad Roderigo.

The above divisions would reach their destination early in November, and would be assembled in the neighbourhood of Salamanca by the middle of this month. From the b[illegible] state of the roads, the cavalry, consisting of two Regiments, five Brigades of Artillery, and four Regiments of Infantry, under the command of Lieut. General Hope, were obliged to march by the road leading from Badajos to Madrid; but turning to the left prior to their arrival at Madrid, they would march upon and halt at Empmar. It was imagined that the whole army would be assembled at Burgos and Valladolid, about the end of November.

NOV. 25.

We understand that certain intelligence has been received of the arrest of Gen. LINIERS, & the declaration of South America in favor of the cause of independence.

The Governors of Florida an[d] Mexico have issued energetic Proclamations [in] favour of FERDINAND VII. The Corporatio[n of] the latter have voted 14,000,000 dollars for th[e] aid of the Patriots. This money, which has been brought to England by the LORD HOBART Packet, is probably the same which some of the North American Papers have modestly sasted sa a present from the United States!

It will be recollected that there were 100 soldiers on board the French frigate lately captured by the *Amethyst*, at the commencement of the action, only 14 of whom survived it. We are assured that all these men were in the battle of Vimiera.

BUONAPARTE has placed himself at the head of his army. He feels it necessary to blind and deceive the Powers of the North, and, above all, to keep Austria quiet. In all these countries, nothing but French or frenchified journals are in circulation. He has had already a practical proof that every foot of ground which his army occupies in Spain must become a desert, where no succour is to be procured but what he brings along with him. At the mere rumour of the approach of the French, the General of the army of Estremadura tells us, that the whole of the inhabitants quitted Burgos, and the example will be followed in every other quarter.

How then, with such patriotic conduct and dispositions, and with soldiers so brave as the Spaniards have hitherto proved themselves to be, can we entertain the slightest apprehension as to the final result? The Corsican, by means of his veteran troops, may obtain some temporary advantages; but never will the fate of Spain depend upon the issue of a battle, nor upon the occupation of its capital. Meanwhile the further he advances, the more certain is his destruction; for there he will not have to do with a King of PRUSSIA, who quietly suffered him to go to Vienna, nor with an Emperor of AUSTRIA, who did not risk the life of his last man to prevent his return to the Vistula. There every province is a formidable Power where his forces will be destroyed, and his sources annihilated.

The Spanish armies are still entire, and all the inhabitants of Spain are ready to replace such as fall in the field of honour. Hitherto the absence of a regular government, the great want of the most necessary articles, and the confusion into which all the departments of State were thrown, have impeded any system of vigorous operations. But every thing is now settled, public authority is concentrated, and the most active measures have been adopted—measures which cannot but ultimately produce the best and most glorious result.

You will forgive me for the length to which I have gone upon this subject. I am convinced that what I have said, cannot but give pleasure to every good Englishman, to whom *I* repeat, that he should entertain no fear with respect to our fate, but, on the contrary, that he may confidently expect that our struggle, however long and bloody, will have a happy and honourable termination.

LONDON, Nov. 25. A SPANIARD.

THE HARROW INSURGENTS.

The public have heard something of an Insurrection of the boys at Harrow School, but the particulars have not generally transpired. The following we understand to be the state of the case:—

The head master recived an intimation on the 4th of November inst. that his pupils had formed the intention of celebrating the Anniversary of *Guy Faux*, on the following day, by an appropriate dischare of squibs and crackers, for which purpose their boxes were amply stored with suitable ammunition. Desirous to prevent their gunpowder plot, he determined to seize on their *Magazines* before they were aware of his intention. The hour of play was chosen for the enterprize, and he accordingly forced open their boxes; but there were no squibs nor other combustibles found.

The boys, on their return. discoverd what had taken place; and, understanding that their master had done the deed, presented themselves before him in a body with all their keys strung together, declaring them to be no longer of any use in securing their property. This measure was, of course, treated with stern reproof, and a threat of correcting the whole corps, if the ringleaders were not discovered. The consequence of this was, a determination to stand together, and invert the order of discipline, by correcting the master; and they were proceeding to violence, when the tutors rallied round their classic chief; which seemed to irritate the insurgents still more. The master threatened to dispatch a servant to town, for the aid of a Magistrate and some soldiers, to quell the rebellion, in hopes of bring the insurgents to reason. But a party of near thirty immediately advanced to the next trunpike-gate, seized that pass and made the keeper of it their prisoner, in order to intereept the messengers on their way to London; and no horse, man, nor stage-coach, or other vehicle, was allowed to proceed for a considerable time. A negociation, however, took place, and peace was restored.

HARROW SCHOOL.—To prevent the circulation of reports calculated to give uneasiness to persons connected with the School, we are authorized to assure the Public, that the late transient disturbance at Harrow is entirely at an end, and that the young Gentlemen have returned, as usual, to the discharge of their duty.

Foreign Intelligence.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 3.—The following notice has been issued by the Minister of Justice and Police:—

"The Minister of Justice and Police hereby informs all whom it may concern, that in pursuance of a Decree of his Majesty, dated Sept. 2, 1808, No. 44, he is charged in the first place, either by means of Gens-d'Armes, or such other as he, the Minister, shall think proper, to cause to be conveyed beyond the frontiers of this kingdom, all passengers without dististinction, who shall have been landed here out of vessels proceeding from England, or from any colonies or territories occupied by the British power, and who cannot be sent off again in the vessels by which they may have arrived, which measure will be carried into execution at their own expense, if they are in any respect in a condition to defray it; and they are seriously admonished carefully to avoid again entering upon this territory, on the pain of being more rigorously dealt with. Secondly, to burn or destroy all letters arriving from England, or any of the territories occupied by the British power, or going to the said countries, in all cases where they are intercepted by the Minister of Justice and Police, without any distinction as to their being addressed to persons resident within or without this kingdom.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

LISBON, OCT. 11.—The following is a list of the forces destined for Spain, as given out in the General Orders yesterday.

Commander in Chief—Lieut. Gen. Sir John Moore.

Under Lieut. Gen. Fraser.

The 4th, 28th, 42d, and 5 columns of the 5th battalion of the 60th foot—Major Gen. Lord W. Bentinck.

The 9th, 2d battalion of the 43d, and ditto of the 52d—Major Gen. Beresford.

Under Lieut. Gen. the Hon. J. Hope.

The 36th; 71st, 92d, and 5 columns of the 5th battalion of the 60th foot—Major Gen. Crawfurd.

The 2d and 6th foot—Major Gen. Auckland.

Major Gen. Hill—The 5th, 32d, and 91st foot.

Brigadier Gen. Fane—The 38th, 79th, and 4 colums of the 2d battalion of the 95th foot.

Under Major Gen. the Hon. J. Paget.

The 20th, 1st battalion of the 52d and 5 colmus of the 1st battalion of the 95th foot—Brigadier Gen. Anstruther.

The Light Battalion 1, and King's German Legion 2—Col. Allen.

The whole of this force amounts from 20 to 22,000 men.

NOVEMBER 7, 1808.

PRESBURG, OCT. 7.—On the 4th inst. the States of the kingdom waited on His Majesty the Emperor, to communicate to him their preliminary resolutions with regard to the Hungarian insurrection, on which occasion the Primate delivered an address to the Emperor, the conclusion of which was as follows:—

"Europe shall see, that among the Hungarian Nation there prevails that patriotism derived from their ancestors, and that zealous attachment to their Constitution, which have been displayed in actions during the last century; and that we are ready to make every sacrifice for your Majesty, as our King, who hast sacredly observed the Constitution, and hast ruled over us with mildness and benificence, like a beloved father; it shall never happen, that the name of Hungarians shall be inglorious, when the dignity of the best of Kings, and of the Constitution, may be endangered."

The Emperor made the following reply:—

"It gives me the greatest pleasure, and does you much honour, that yo[u] have enabled me to call out the Insurrection [w]hen you wished, for the defence of the coun[try] for the ensuing three years, without any new [m]eeting of the Diet for that purpose. You sh[ew] thereby your deep conviction. that every thing depends on the maintenance of the King, his rights, and his dignity, and that without these, that Constitution cannot subsist, to which your nation has always felt the most glorious attachment. We are thus reminded of what St. Stephen, the founder and establisher of the monarchy, counselled and enjoined to his only son, that the throne of the King cannot be supported without the Nobility, &c."

BONAPARTE's SPEECH.

TO THE

LEGISLATIVE BODY.

From the DUTCH PAPERS.

PARIS, OCT. 26.—Yesterday his Majesty the Emperor and King went in great state to the Palace of the Legislative Body, in order to open the Sitting.

His Highness the Prince Vice Grand Elector, having received permission of his Majesty to administer the oath to those Deputies of the Legislative Body appointed since the sitting of the year 1807, the names of these Deputies were called over by the Questor M. Despallieres, while each of them approached the foot of the throne to take the oath.

This ceremony being ended, his Majesty spoke as follows:

"MESSIEURS, the DEPUTIES of the DEPARTMENTS to the LEGISLATIVE BODY!

"The codes of law laying down the principles of property and of civil freedom, which form the subject of your labours, will be adopted as the sentiment of Europe, My people already experience the most salutary effects from them.

"The latest laws have laid the foundation of our system of finance. That is a monument of the might and greatness of France. We shall henceforward be able to meet the expenditure which might be rendered necessary, even by a general coalition of Europe, by our yearly income alone. Never shall we be reduced to have recourse to the fatal expedients of *paper money*, of *loans*, or *anticipations of revenue*.

"I have, in the present year, laid out more then a thousand miles of road, The system of works which I have established for the improvement of our territory, will be carried forward with zeal.

"The prospect of the great French family, lately torn to pieces by opinions and intesine rancour, but now prosperous, tranquil, and united, has affected my soul in a remarkable manner. *I have felt, that, in order to be happy I should in the first place be assured that France was happy.*

"The peace of Presburg, that of Tilsit, the assault of Copenhagen, the plans of England against all nations on the ocean, the different revolutions at Constantinople, the affairs of Spain and Portugal, have, in various way, exercised an influence on the affairs of the world.

"Russia and Denmark have united with me against England.

"The United States of America have rather chosen to abandon commerce and the sea, than to acknowledge their slavery.

"A part of my army has marched against that which England has formed in Spain, or has disembarked. It is a distinguished favour of that Providence, which has constantly protected our arms, that passion has so far blinded the English Councils, that they abandon of the seas, and *at last produce their army on the Continent*.

"I depart in a few days to put myself in person at the head of my army, and with God's help, to crown the King of Spain in Madrid, and to plant my Eagles on the forts of Lisbon.

"I have only to praise the sentiments of the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine.

"Switzerland experiences every day more and more the benefits of the Act of Mediation.

"The people of Italy give me grounds for nothing but expressions of satisfaction.

"The Emperor of Russia and myself have had an interview at Erfurth. Our first thought was a thought of peace. We have even resolved to make some sacrifices, in order to enable the hundred millions of men whom we represent, if possible, the sooner to enjoy the benefits of the commerce of the seas. *We are agreed, and unchangeably united, as well for peace as for war.*

"MESSIEURS DEPUTIES,

"I have ordered my Ministers of Finance, & of the General Treasury, to lay before you an account of the receipt and expenditure of the year. You will therein see, with satisfaction that I have not felt it necessary to increase the tarif with any impost. My people shall experience no new burden.

"The Speakers of my Council of State will submit to you many plans of laws, and among others all those which have relation to the criminal code.

"I rely constantly on your co-operation."

His Majesty's speech excited the most lively emotion, and the Sitting was closed under repeated acclamations of *Long live the Emperor!* The same rejoicings were manifested in the streets through which his Majesty passed.

SPANISH PAPERS.

Valencia, Oct. 25.—At the Rapita de Tortosa, and at Alfaques, have been disembarked 4000 of our troops, which have marched from Portugal to join the army of Catalonia, and also some English troops.—These last bring along with them a numerous and magnificent train of Artillery, and 10,000 musquets. The troops of this convoy are the Cavalry regiment of Santiago and Alcantara, a battalion of the light troops of Valencia, the greater part of the provincial grenadiers of both the Castiles, and other piquets; their General is Field Marshal Don Gregorio Laguna.—*Madrid Gazette Nov. 1.*

Aranjuez, Oct. 26.—The Supreme Central Junta of the kingdom has received the following letter from Don Xavier Castanos:

Most Excellent Senor,

The installation of the anxiously wished for Central and Governing Junta of the kingdom has been announced in the general orders to the army; and I have solemnly communicated it to the regiments in front of their colours, in pursuance of the notice conveyed to me in your Excellency's letter of the 1st Inst. God preserve, &c.

(Signed) Xavier de Castanos.

Madrid, Oct. 5.

To His Excellency Conde De Florida Blanca.

[The Madrid Gazettes are full of similar letters from the different Generals and Provincial Juntas, recognizing the authority of the Supreme Junta.]

Madrid, Oct. 20.—Notice to the Public.—The formation of a City Militia being necessary in this capital, which, without withdrawing the regular troops from the armies in the field, may not only serve to keep order among its numerous population, but also to resist the enemy, if he should attempt to enter it; and it being the duty of all the inhabitants, without any exception, to raise and maintain within themselves this Militia, in proportion to the means of each, and in virtue of that reciprocal interest which all, without exception, have in defending religion, our King Fredinand VII. their properties, their wives and children; the Junta of Armament, with the approbation of the Council of Castile, have resolved to form six corps, amounting to 6000 infantry, and 1400 horse, which will suffice for the present to do duty in Madrid.

Corunna, Nov. 6.—On the 2d instant Lord Holland and his family landed at this port. This distinguished personage, as well on his own account, as for his attachment to the Spanish nation, is worthy of our highest consideration, respect, and affection.—The Spanish public congratulates itself on the arrival of his Excellency, knowing that we have received amongst us one of the most respectable men in Europe, for family intelligence and patriotism.

Copy of a Letter from the Supreme Junta to General D. Francisco Palafox, Brother of Don Josee Palafox, Captain General of Arragon.

"The Supreme Junta is convinced of the absolute necessity of our armies putting themselves in motion against those of the enemy, which are causing so great evils in the Spanish territory. The Junta has at different times made manifest its desires to the Generals, and however just the reasons for delay and inactivity may have hitherto been, it has nevertheless been mischievous, and many evils must be encreased by it, especially should the enemy receive their expected reinforcements. The Government can no longer observe with indifference, that their towns are racked and destroyed with impunity, at a time when our forces outnumbered those of the enemy, and our Soldiers burn with impatience to attack them. There must be immediately an end put to such delay in our operations, which, if carried on with activity, might save the country, while want of energy exposes it to great danger. To avoid delay, and to give the armies all the energy that is required on this occasion, your excellency is commissioned to go to the head-quarters of the army of the centre, and elsewhere, with all the powers of the Supreme Junta, in the character of its representative, in order to treat with the Generals respecting the reunion of all the divisions, the combining of operations, and every thing thus disposed, yourself resolve upon such attacks as you may think necessary and conducive to the attainment of the so much desired object, that so fully occupies the nation, and that our circumstances, and the interests of the cause in which we are engaged, so imperiously demand. And to the end that your excellency may more easily discharge this important commission, the Junta has resolved that the Marquis de Coupigni, Marechal de Camp, shall accompany you, conforming himself to your orders, until he joins the division under his command, and likewise the Brigadier Conde de Montijo, who is also to be obedient to your orders.

"The Junta hope, that the zeal and prudence of your Excellency will confirm them in the just conception which they entertain of your talents, and that these will be employed in attaining the object of this charge, and in exciting, by all possible means, the enthusiasm and patriotism of the troops.

"The Supreme Junta inform your Excellency, that the honours due to you, in the character of their Deputy, ought to be the same with those due to a Captain-General of the Army.

"Aranjuez, Oct. 18."

Palafox set out on the same or following day to the army.

STATE OF THE SPANISH FORCES.

The following statement of our forces, which we have received from a person well acquainted with the subject, appears to us well deserving to be presented to the public:—

Army Navarre and Biscay, capable to take the field immediately	154,150
Will be in readines by the end of the year	40,959
	195,109
Army of Catalonia. capable to take the field immediately	59,670
Troops which Reding will receive	35,000
	94,670

RECAPITULATION.

Army of Navarre and Biscay	195,109
Ditto, of Catalonia	94,670
Auxiliary English troops	40,000
Total in readiness to take the field by the end of the year	329,779
Reserve	182,000
Total	511,779

Nov. 26,

Nothwithstanding the unfavourable tenor of the accounts, there is, we are convinced, no reason to despair of the termination of this glorious contest. It is in vain to deny that the commencing operations of Bonaparte have been attended with considerable success, but it is that kind of success which will unquestionably plunge him in greater risks, and render reverse, if such should occur, more irretrievable.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By R. A. Ashton,

On FRIDAY next, the 16th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

ABOUT two hundred and forty yards of Europe Chintz, of very handsome patterns, two pieces of China Musquito Gauze, three pieces of handsome China Chicked Silk, a few articles, the remains of the Coach Furniture, which was advertised in the last paper, about eight dozen of Masulipatam Snuff, and several other articles, the particulars of which will be mentioned in Hand-Bills.

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

Nine bags of Alby Salt Petre, for coolling of water, as also a small invoice of China Ware, consisting of Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers, Soup and Table Plates, &c. &c.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By R. A. Ashton,

On TUESDAY next, the 20th Instant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

TWO ARAB HORSES, the one a light Bay, a capital Saddle Horse, the other a dark bay, which has never yet been rode, but appears to have a fine temper, and both are perfectly sound.

By Order of the Trustees for Messieurs Tulloh, Brodie, Halyburton and Co.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY MESSIEURS

Pepper & Sutherland,

On TUESDAY next, the 20th Instant,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

FACING MESSRS. GRIFFITHS & CO's

AN elegant and extensive assortment of Europe-made Plate and Plated Ware, among which are a set of beautiful Plated Dish Covers, a quantity of Household Furniture, a Horse and Bandy, and various other Articles, as will be expressed in Catalogues previous to the day of sale.

EUROPE CAMBRICS AND LINO MUSLINS.

MESSIEURS PEPPER and SUTHERLAND, beg leave to inform the Ladies os the Settlement, that they have received and exposed for sale at their Rooms facing Messrs. GRIFFITHS and CO's.—an elegant and beautiful assortment of the above, consisting of:—Wrought Cambrics and Lino Muslins, plain and coloured Ditto, some beautiful Patent Lace, whole and half Handkerchiefs, and a few pieces of Persians, and coloured Crape.

Messrs. P. and S. beg to observe, that the above appear fresh and in excellent order, and that they are authorized to sell them on moderate terms.

P. and S. have likewise for sale on Commission a few chests of First Chop Hyson Tea, imported in the last Ships, a few Tubs best Chinchew Sugar Candy and a few corges of Nankeen.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Danial Mackay,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

This day, WEDNESDAY, the 14th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,

The following Europe Articles in high preservation,

TO CLOSE A CONCERN.

LEATHER Pantaloons, Breeches, Sauces and Olives, Gold Epaulets, Silver Epaulets, Military and Hessian Boots, Quarto post, Quills, Wafers, Mogul Cards, Foolscap, Sealing Wax, Ink Powder, Pencils—an assortment of Glassware, among which are an Hooka bottom, Liquor and Cruet stand—a small quantity of Cherry and Raspberry Brandy, 3lb. Jars of Jams and Jellies, dried fruits, Decanters of Comfits, &c. a few regulation Swords, and an invoice of Buttons.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Daniel Mackay,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

This Day WEDNESDAY, the 14th Instant,

AN invoice of Hunting Saddles and Bridles complete, a choice collection of Books, elegantly bound, Wine and Beer Corks, patent Shot and Gunpowder, old Madeira and Port Wine in bottles, with 150 of the Duke of York's Military regulation Feathers.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Daniel Mackay,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

This day, WEDNESDAY, the 14th Instant,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

The remains of an Investment.

VIZ.

FOURTEEN Ladies Turbans, one Flowered Muslin full dressed Robe, Ladies Feathers, artificial Flowers and Wreaths, twenty three Straw Bonnets, fifty-five Ladies coloured Silk Handkerchiefs, and twenty four cards of French Lace, of various breadths and qualities.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Daniel Mackay,

This day, WEDNESDAY, the 14th Instant,

TO CLOSE A CONCERN,

TEN CASKS OF

Hodgson's Pale Ale.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Franck & Thomson,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY next, the 16th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

BENGAL Boots, Blacking, Mock Jewelery and Sundry uncleared lots.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Franck & Thomson,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY next, the 16th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

A VALUABLE COLLECTION

OF

B O O K S,

THE PROPERTY

OF

P. Ragaviah Chary, *Deceased.*

Catalogues will be distributed as early as possible.

PORT WINE.

MESSIEURS BINNY and DENNISON, have a few chests remaining of the Port Wine formerly advertised, which will be sold in chests at 6 Pagodas per dozen.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Members of the Calcutta Life Insurance Office at a General meeting held this day, have resolved to reduce the rates of Premium for insurance of good single Lives to the extent of Sicca Rupees 50,000 upon one Life, and for any period not exceeding the 30th April 1813, so much below the former rates, as to render an insurance with the office more advantageous to the Public, as a certain provision for Families and security for loans of money or debts, in case of a lapse of the Life insured than can be obtained for an equal annual payment from any other Society established in India.

FAIRLIE, GILMORE and CO.
Agents.

Calcutta, 15th *May*, 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE TRUSTEES for the Affairs of Messieurs TULLOH, BRODIE, HALYBURTON and CO. request a General Meeting of the CREDITORS of that Firm at their Office, in Moore Street, on the Beach, on Saturday the 17th of June next ensuing, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon.

ABSENT CREDITORS are requeste d to instruct their Agents to appear and act definitively for them at the said Meeting, which is called for a distant day, to give sufficient notice to CREDITORS far removed from the Presidency.

JOHN TULLOH,
G. M. KNOX,
Trustees of Messrs. Tulloh & Co.

Madras, May 4, 1809.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

A VERY good light Europe-built CHARIOT with HARNESS, complete, and a pair of large sized HORSES, warranted sound and perfectly quiet, price 550 Star Pagodas.

A very nice light SOCIABLE, with shifting TOP, in complete order, price 250 Star Pagodas.

An excellent BUGGY, complete, for a Horse of size, on Curricle and Horizontal Springs, price 120 Star Pagodas,—Enquire at the Madras Courier Office.

TO BE SOLD.

A ROAN COLOURED

H O R S E,

LATELY BROKE IN FOR THE SADDLE,

PRICE EIGHTY PAGS.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

ENQUIRE OF

Mr. T. Birtles,

MOUNT ROAD.

Mr. Peter Bower,

SUPERINTENDANT

OF THE

MADRAS TANNERY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he will open a SHOP in Popham's Broadway, in the House formerly occupied by Abic and Foliot, where the produce of the above Manufactory, will be exposed for sale on the 1st of June.—Mr. B. will there receive and pay particular attention to all orders for Saddles, Harness, Military and Hunting Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c. and he trusts that the great perfection to which the Leather and Workmanship of the Tannery has now been brought, will ensure him the favor of the Gentlemen of this Settlement.

May 27, 1809.

Livery Stables.

GEORGE M'KOY, respectfully acquaints the Gentlemen of the settlement, that he has opened Livery Stables, at the premises, in the occupation of Mr. W. ROSS, near the Government Bridge, where he will be at all times ready to furnish neat Carriages and good Horses, either by a single day or by the month.

GEORGE M'KOY, has now for sale, several neat new Bandies, a beautiful chesnut Arab Horse, six years old, a black Charger crop and dockt, also several articles of Camp furniture.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KELLY, NEXT DOOR TO THE TOWN MAJOR'S HOUSE IN THE FORT.

*** It is requested that those Subscribers to the Courier who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the Printer who will pay attention to their orders and any Subscribers at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

COURT OF ENQUIRY.

[*Concluded from our last.*]

SATURDAY, NOV. 26.

The Court proceeded, immediately after assembling, to examine Brigadier Gen. Acland, or rather to the reading of his examination, the questions having been previously sent to him, and he having written his answers. A person for the Judge Advocate read over the questions, and Brig Gen. Acland read his answers. The questions were the same as those sent to Brig Gen. Ferguson. The answers of Brig. Gen. Acland were in substance, that he did not think that the French would have surrendered prisoners of war, on the 22d; nor if driven back upon Lisbon would they, without making further effort. To a question, as to whether the Convention did not liberate Portugal from the French, put a stop to the ravages of war upon the Tagus, &c. and whether these advantages could have been secured by any other measure? The answer was, that all these advantages were secured by the Convention, and could not have been, he thought, by any other measure. He was of opinion that our army could not have prevented the French from retiring across the Tagus.

In this latter opinion Major Gen. Spencer concured; who also thought that the French would not have surrendered prisoners of war, and that had an English army been placed in the same situation, they decidedly would not have surrendered. As to whether the same advantages could have been derived from any other measure as from the Convention, he observed, that the result of military operations being necessarily uncertain, he could not take upon himself to assert what might have been the event. The artillery consisted of 9 pounders. The Convention was similar to that in Egypt, in 1801.

To a question from Sir A. Wellesley, whether Major-Gen. Spencer was aware that it had been arranged that the *Alfred* should attend the movements of the army along the coast from Mondego, in charge of the victuallers and storeships, that ship being armed with 24 pounders, and the ammunition expected from England being 24 pounders. Major-gen. Spencer answered, that the *Alfred* was ordered for the express purpose of supplying whatever heavy ordnance the Commander in Chief might require.

To another question from Sir A. Wellesley, as to the situation of the army to attack any fortified place?—Major-gen. Spencer answered that the *Alfred* joined a long time before the heavy artillery could have been wanted.

The Earl of Moira—Had you any heavy artillery mounted on carriages?—Major-gen. Spencer, None.

Sir A. Wellesley—Was there no heavy artillery; Major-gen. Spencer—Mortars, but no guns.

Brigadier Gen. Nightingale was nearly of the same opinion as the other two Generals.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL, Dec. 13.

The Board of Inquiry resumed its deliberations this morning soon after ten o'clock, and the public were admitted in the usual way.

Sir Harry Burrard then came forward and read his narrative, which was to the following effect;—He attended in obedience to their commands, and had now the honor of submitting to their consideration a narrative of his proceeding and conduct with regard to his command of the British army in Portugal. Upon the 18th of July he received a notification from Lieut.-Col. Gordon, informing him that he was to be employed as second in command of a British army, consisting of 30,000 men, and directing him to wait on Lord Castlereagh for further instructions. He waited upon his Lordship accordingly, and was informed that the expedition was destined for Portugal. On the 21st, he received a letter from the Duke of York, informing him that his Majesty had appointed him second in command under Sir H. Dalrymple, and at the same time he received a copy of his instructions, with a list of the officers who were to compose his staff. On the 23d he received his final orders from Lord Castlereagh; he embarked at Portsmouth on the 27th, and sailed on the 31st. Upon the 25th and 28th, he received letters from Lord Castlereagh, and the under Secretary, expressing great impatience for the sailing of the fleet and desiring that no time should be lost in waiting for the embarkation of the horses, as the horse transports would soon follow. The letter of Lord Castlereagh also contained an extract of the letter of Sir Arthur Wellesley, and intimated a desire that before he proceeded to the South of Portugal, he should call at Oporto to colleen information. Having experienced baffling winds in the channel, he went on board the Brazen sloop, and arrived at Oporto on the 16th of August, where he learnt that Sir A. Wellesley, having been reinforced by General Spencer's division, had disembarked at Mondego Bay. He proceeded immediately on his voyage, and arrived at Mondego Bay on the 18th. It was his intention to have disembarked at that place, and to have sent Sir John Moore to the Tagus with his division, with a view to take the enemy in the rear, but he found a variety of obstacles opposed to him. In the first place, Sir A. Wellesley had swept the country of every species of conveyance, and tho' the people were disposed to assist the British army, they had not the ability. Carriages were not to be found, the streams were all dry, and with respect to provisions, we should have been in a very precarious state. He made all possible enquiries after the 150 mules, promised by the Bishop of Oporto, but none had arrived, nor could any account of their speedy arrival be gained. It was equally imprudent at that time to have landed part of the reinforcements, for had Sir John Moore's brigade been disembarked, it would have taken time to equip that brigade, with a view of marching into the interior, and would besides have placed the columns at such a distance, that a want of co-operation must necessarily have been felt. He therefore resolved on proceeding to some other point of destination. On the 19th at night, a dispatch boat was spoken with, which informed us, that Sir A. Wellesley had a smart action with the enemy on the 17th, and had sustained some loss, but not adequate to that of the enemy. Having no cause to doubt the truth of this information, he directed Sir J. Moore to return, and land at Mondego Bay, in order that he might be enabled to support Sir A. Wellesley, should he be obliged to fall back, or to assist him to prosecute further advantage. From some fishing boats he gained information, that Peniche was in the hands of the enemy, and that it would be impracticable to land with safety south of that fort.—(Sir Harry then described the order in which he purposed landing his troops.)—On the 20th ult. when he was about to disembark, Sir A. Wellesley came off from the shore; and when on board, in presence of Gen. Clinton, Col. Murray, and others on the Staff, told him of the action of the 17th, and said it was his intention to march the next morning. He was of opinion that it was not expedient to adopt that intention, especially as Sir Arthur had communicated to him the difficulties the army laboured under, from the want of cavalry and artillery horses, and the impracticability of moving the army to any considerable distance from the victualling ships. The decision he came to, namely that the army should halt, was a serious one, but, in his mind, amply justified by the consideration opposed to its advance. The enemy greatly out-numbered the British in cavalry, and the nearer they approached the defences surrounding Lisbon, the nearer were they to their resources. In such a state of things, had the British army received a check, the disasters might have been incalculable. He therefore thought it most proper to desist from an advance till a junction was formed with the remaining part of the British army. As to an attack up on the forts at the mouth of the Tagus: it was an operation which would have taken up a great deal of time. Fort Julien was certainly not to be called a strong fort to the land side, but still it could not to be taken with out breaking ground before it, and bringing up heavy artillery. During the time that would have been occupied by these sieges, the enemy would have had an opportunity of attacking the British army to considerable advantage; and if, during the progress of those sieges, the fleet under Sir Charles Cotton had been driven to sea, the delay might have been very considerable for want of heavy artillery and battering ammunition. Under all these circumstances, he thought it prudent that the army should halt, and he felt great satisfaction that some of his brother Officers, whose talents and experience were unquestionable, concurred with him in the propriety of that opinion. On the morning of the 21st he landed, and presently heard a firing towards Vimeira. He was convinced the enemy had forestalled the necessity of the British army's advancing by commencing an attack themselves. He understood Sir A. Wellesley was on the left of the army, and he shortly after joined him on the heights. He had a few words of explanation with him, and had such reason to be satisfied with the disposition he had made, that he directed him to go on, and complete the business he had so successfully and so happily begun. By thus directing Sir Arthur to proceed, he imagined he was exercising one of the functions of a commander in chief, and held himself responsible for the issue. Soon after the French gave way and in less than two hours they were every where repulsed. At this moment he was informed that no advantage could be expect from the Portuguese cavalry; and on Sir Arthur's suggesting the propriety of the troops advancing, he answered that he saw no reason for changing his first opinion, and that it was better the army should wait the arrival of reinforcements before they purposed to advance. During the engagements he had observed the inability of the artillery horses, and a want of celerity in their movements: He also observed large bodies of the enemy's cavalry moving in different directions, and a body of infantry to the left which had not been engaged. These and other circumstances, formed his determination. It also appeared to him, that the enemy's plan of attack was ill advised and ill supported. Had the troops been more advanced, they would have been more exposed, he therefore thought it better to halt and refresh the men, and to get the wounded on board the ships. Gen. Auckland's brigade had been up all night, and the rest of the army was under arms before day light. Of these disadvantages the enemy might have profited had the army advanced, as they knew the country, and were in possession of its resources, but the principal reasons were what he had only stated, and, the necessity of getting the wounded off the field of battle. On the 22d, Sir Arthur Wellesley came to him from Peniche, and informed him that Sir Hew Dalrymple had arrived. He went to the out-posts, and found the French General Kellerman was advancing with a flag of truce; and of the transactions subsequent to that, the Board, he presumed, were already in possession.

Sir Harry Burrard being then interrogated by the Court on certain points of the narrative which he had read, answered that he had taken the command on the 20th, when he gave orders that the army should not advance for the reasons he had stated in his narrative. He was on ship-board during the 20th, and the Vessel was at the distance of about a mile and a half from the shore. He received no message during the night; but about half past ten in the morning of the 21st, he saw a signal from the shore, and sometimes afterwards he heard a firing in the direction of Vimeira. He saw one of the corps advanced too far (as it appeared to him), and thought they might get into danger. It appeared to him that the whole line of the army was too much extended, occupying near four miles of ground. He understood that the enemy had brought into the field the whole of their disposable force, which he supposed to amount to near 14,000 men. The British army were from 16 to 17,000. The British were, however, much inferior in cavalry, and their cavalry were badly mounted; the carriages belonging to the Commissariat were unweildy, and these considerations also induced him to think that, the army ought not to advance. In the direct road to Torres Tedras, there were but few inclosures, but there were many high woods. Mafra stood very high and all the ground about it was strong, and well calculated for defence. As soon as he gave up the command to Sir Hew Dalrymple, he informed him of his reasons for halting the army.

Lord Moira then put to him the following question:—"You have stated that one of your reasons for not advancing was, that the British troops had been long under arms, and were greatly fatigued. Do not you believe that the French troops had been as long under arms, and were equally fatigued?"

Sir H. Burrard replied, that the French troops must have been much longer under arms, as they had commenced the attack, but at the same time he thought that the British army must have been fatigued; and wanted refreshment.

Sir Hew Dalrymple was then asked, whether he wished to put any questions, but declined it.

Sir A. Wellesley then rose and said, that he wished to put some questions, to Sir Harry Burrard. He should first ask him, did not he know that it had been a standing order in the army, while under his command, that whenever they got orders to prepare to advance, they should cook a day's provisions?

Sir H. Burrard replied, that he believed that was the order.

Sir Arthur Wellesley then asked him, if he did not recollect that on the evening of the 20th, he had informed him that he had given orders for the army to advance the next day?

Sir H. Burrard replied, he recollected that he had informed him that it was his intention to march the next day, and he thought it probable that he might have told him that he had given orders to that effect, but he could not speak positively on that point. If he had given orders for the advance of the army, those orders, of course, implied that they should cook provisions for a day.

He was then asked by Sir A. Wellesley, whether he did not recollect that in consequence of a message from General Ferguson, he (Sir A. Wellesley) had again most earnestly proposed to him to allow the army to advance and pursue the enemy?

Sir H. Burrard said, that he recollected such a proposal having been made to him in the field of battle by Sir Arthur Wellesley, but for the reasons which had determined him on the evening before, he did not think it prudent for the army to advance.

In answer to some other questions, he gave an account of the position of the army; allowed that he had heard that Sir Arthur Wellesley had given particular instructions to the Brigades, commanded by Generals Ferguson and ———, not to quit their positions on any account, until they should receive orders from him for so doing.

Sir A. Wellesley then asked him, whether he did not recollect that the plan which he proposed to him on the field of battle was this: that the Brigades should be moved to the right, in pursuit of the enemy; that the Brigades of Generals Fane, Hill, and Anstruther, should march directly upon Torres Verdas, by the high road, while the remaining Brigades, in conjunction with the Portuguese corps, should follow the beaten army?

Sir H. Burrard answered, that he had not a distinct recollection, but he thought that such was the plan proposed.

A map was taken & shown to Sir H. Burrard, and he was asked if the road by which Sir Arthur Wellesley proposed to push on to Torres Vedras, was not shorter than the road by which the enemy would have to effect their retreat?—After looking at the map; he answered that it certainly appeared by the map that it was shortee, although that was not so apparent by looking from the heights of Vimeira.

Being further examined as to his reasons for preventing the army from advancing, he replied, that it appeared to him, that General Ferguson's division had advanced too far, and that he saw the 71st Regiment actually on a run. They had run down one slope, and up another; and he was apprehensive that they might get into danger before any other part of the army could come up to their assistance, and that therefore he thought it proper to stop them.

Sir A. Wellesley then asked him, whether the time that he saw those corps so far advanced, was before or after the time that he had formed his decision in his own mind, that the enemy should not be pursued?—He answered that, he certainly had before that time considered that it was not prudent for the army to advance until joined by Sir John Moore.

Sir Arthur Wellesley then asked Sir H. Burrard, whether at the time the 71st and 82d appeared to him to be too far advanced, the 30th and 40th Regiments were not also in the same Brigade, & upon the same ground, and was not this Brigade immediately supported by the Brigade of General Auckland, & latterly by that of General Craufurd? He replied, that he still thought they were too far advanced.

Sir A. Wellesley was then examined by the Court, and stated, that the high road which was open to the British Army from Vimeira to Torres Vedras, was considerably shorter than the only road by which the French could have retreated to that position. The enemy's left, which had been engaged with the British right, had no retreat but along heights which would have increased considerably the distance. The right of the British army had been successful at the time when the attack began upon the left. The enemy's left were thrown into great confusion, and retreated into some woods which were at that side of the valley. Their confusion, was much increased, and the duration of it lengthened by an attack made upon them by our Cavalry.

Sir Arthur was then asked whether he thought any important advantage might have been gained, in consequence of this confusion, if the army had advanced? He replied, that he certainly did think so: he was convinced, that if the plan which he had proposed for pursuing the enemy had been followed, a great number of prisoners would have been taken, not only from the left wing of the French army, but from the right also. Giving every credit to the enemy for their ability and good discipline, in forming again after they had been broken, he was still of opinion, that the confusion among them was so great, that they would have found it very difficult, if not impossible, to have formed again. At that time he went to Sir Harry Burrard, and again proposed the pursuit of the enemy; he began in the way of continuing the discussion which had taken place on the preceding evening; he, moreover, told him, that that was his time to advance, and that he thought he ought to move directly upon Torres Vedras, in pursuit of the enemy. He stated to him, at the same time, that the army had no less than twelve days provisions at Vimiera, and there was plenty of ammunition, and no want of any thing. Sir Harry Burrard, however, was of a contrary opinion, on nearly the same grounds that he had stated on the preceding evening, and desired him to halt the troops. At this time, the 71st and the 82d were advancing, having the 40th and 36 immediately in the rear, and the other troops forming in succession. Afterwards an attack was made by a body of the enemy's infantry upon the 71st and the 82d, and this attack was the last attempt of the enemy, who were then finally repulsed. At that time, General Ferguson sent his Aide-Camp, Captain Mellish, to him, to point out the great advantages which might result from ordering the brigades on the right to advance in pursuit of the enemy. Upon the arrival of this message, he went with Captain Mellish to Sir Harry Burrard, to endeavour once more to prevail upon him to allow the army to advance in pursuit of the flying enemy. Sir Harry Burrard, however, would not consent, and the army were consequently obliged to halt.

General SPENCER *examined by* SIR A. WELLESLEY.

Q. Will General Spencer state whether the line of infantry he saw was seen by him after the attack had been repulsed by our left: or does he mean after the repulse by Gen. Anstruther and Gen. Fane's brigades?—A. The line of infantry I saw after the attack of the enemy uopn Gen. Anstruther's and Gen. Fane's brigades?—A. The line of infantry I saw was after the attack of the enemy upon Gen. Anstruther's and Gen. Fane's brigades.

Q. Was that line of French infantry formed near the road to Torres Vedras? or that part of the [illegible] of action which went to the Northward, and lay towards Lorinar? A. It was to the Northward, near Torres Vedras road.

Q. General Spencer mentioned before that he heard of the arrival of a body of French infantry, amounting to 3 or 4000 men, in the evening of the 31st. Did he hear this report from any authority except common report?—A. I did not hear it from any authority; but it was the report in the camp.

Q. Was General Spencer present when I had recommended to General Burrard, on the field of battle, to continue to pursue our advantages on the 21st of August?—A. I was not present at the time.

Q. Did General Spencer, as my second in command in the field of action, consider the defeat of the enemy to be so decided as to warrant the pursuit?—A. I considered the enemy as beaten in the centre and on the left, and should have supported Sir Arthur Wellesley in that event.

Q. By Gen. Burrard.—From the time Gen. Spencer saw the line he mentioned of the enemy's infantry rallied, was there any of the enemy's corps between that line and our infantry? A. I did not see any.

Q. From Lord Moira.—Were the British artillery, in a state to have followed in the pursuit of the enemy?—A. Only with the greatest possible difficulty. It would have much impeded the march of the army.

[*General* FERGUSON *called in and examined.*]

Q. From Sir A. Wellesley.—Was General Ferguson present when I proposed to Sir Harry Burrard, on the field of battle, on the 21st of August, to continue the pursuit of the enemy? A. I was not with the brigade.

Q. Does Gen. Ferguson recollect, that after he received an order to halt, he sent me a message by Captain Mellish, to inform me, that if he was allowed to continue to advance, he could gain important advantages for the British arms.—A. I did send such a message.

Q. Describe to the Court what those advantages

were?—A. A column of the enemy completely broken, and amounting from 1500 to 2000 men, had in their confusion got into a hollow, and were thereby placed in such a situation, as to have been easily cut off from their main body, by a movement in advance of the corps under my command.

Q. Did General Ferguson consider the enemy, or that part of them with which the troops under his command were engaged on the 21st of August, to be so beaten as to render it expedient to continue the pursuit of our advantages?—A. As they had lost all their artillery, and were retiting in the utmost confusion, it certainly was my opinion that our army should have continued to advanced.

Q. Did you see any troops formed in the heat of the action, except cavalry!—A. None regularly formed. Sometimes the battalions of infantry occasionally halted.; but in my opinion it was for the purpose of carrying off their wounded.

Q. From Sir H. Burrard.—Did you see any cavalry, and in what numbers?—A. The cavalry of the French that day which showed themselves on our left, were generally in small bodies, not exceeding 200 men. Great party of the enemy's cavalry appeared to be opposed to our centre.

Q. Did not part of Gen. Ferguson's brigade take ground to the right of a village, and half a battalion down a hollow;—A. They did.

Q. from Lord Moira.—Who gave you order to halt?—A. An Officer of the staff, from Sir H. Burrard.

Q. Under what circumstances?—A. We had one battalion in front of the village of Alenquez. It was the last spot where the enemy made a stand. They were beaten out of the village by the 71st regiment, which was the battalion then in advance. The enemy was then retiring in the greatest confusion.

[*Lord* BURGHERSH *called and examined.*]

Q. from Sir A. Wellesley.—Was Lord Burghersh present when I recommended to Sir H. Burrard, on the field of battle, on the 21st of August, to continue the pursuit of our advantages?—A. I was.

Q. Was his Lordship also present during the conversation I had with Sir H. Burrard on the night of the 20th of August?—A. I was.

Q. Does his Lordship recollect my having, on that occasion, recommended to Sir Harry Burrard to continue our operations according to the plan on which they had been conducted by me up to that moment; and my having pointed out to him particularly the many inconveniencies which would result from his waiting to bring Sir John Moore's corps from Mandego, to join the army?—A. I remember Sir Arthur Wellesley recommended to Sir Harry Burrard to allow the army to move forward; and as a reason for this, that the two armies were so near to each other, as to make it no longer doubtful, that one of the two must attack; and by advancing, the British army would act on the offensive; and, in Sir A. Wellesley's opinion, reach a particularly advantageous post, before he should be forced to a general engagement; and that by reaching that position, he should turn that of the French, and come thus immediately in front of Lisbon, with which ground he was so well acquainted, as to make him anxious to meet the enemy upon it. As an objection to waiting for General Moore's corp, he thought that at least ten days must elapse before it could be landed, and reach the army in a state to be serviceable.

Q. Does his Lordship recollect when I urged Sir H. Burrard, on the 21st of August, upon the field of battle, to continue the pursuit of our advantages, that I began the conversation by a reference to a discussion on the preceding evening?—A. I do not precisely remember the manner in which Sir A. Wellesley proposed it to Sir H. Burrard; but I remember his urging him to advance, giving as his reason, that his right was some miles nearer to Torres Vedras than the enemy; that he had four brigades which had not been engaged; and that Torres Vedras was the path by which the enemy retreated.

Q. Does his Lordship recollect if I asked Sir H. Burrard to march to the right of Torres Vedras, and to continue the pursuit to the left of the enemy's troops that had been just engaged?—A. I do; and Sir A. Wellesley saying at the time, that in his opinion, by that movement, no part of the French army would have reached Lisbon.

Here terminated the business of the day.

Sir Arthur Wellesley then gave in the names of Captain Mellish, and some other witnesses, whom he proposed to examine at the next sitting.

At a quarter past four the Court Adjourned at ten o'clock on Wednesday.

COURT OF INQUIRY CONCLUDED.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14—The Court did not assemble till after eleven o'clock this forenoon; and half an hour elapsed before the public were admitted. The proceedings commenced by the Deputy Judge Advocate's reading several official letters referred to by Sir Harry Burrard in the narrative he delivered in the preceding day. After these were finished Sir H. Burrard proceeded to examine Sir A. Wellesley, upon points which went to justify his proceedings.

Earl Moira then put questions to Sir H. Burrard, similar to those formerly answered by Sir H. Dalrymple and Sir A. Wellesley, as to the propriety of the general principle of the Convention, and the possibility of General Junot crossing the Tagus if so inclined, on, or after the morning of the 22d of August. Sir H. Burrard declared himself to be of the same opinion on both these points.

Earl Moira then asked; what could be General Junot's motives in preferring a Convention, by which the French army was to withdraw from Portugal, to one by which the Campaign would be protracted, if he had not thought the former more for the interests of France.

Sir H. Burrard took time to answer the question, saying, at the same time, that if the French Generals had not laid their hands on their hearts, and declared on their honour that nothing should be removed that was not their own property, he did not believe that the Convention would have been concluded at all.

The same questions were then put to Sir A. Wellesley.—The two first he answered in the affirmative. In answer to the third, he said "When I gave my opinion of the propriety of allowing the French to evacuate Portugal by sea, I took into my consideration British interests and British objects only. It was from a consideration of these interests, of the relative situation of the two armies in Portugal, and of the French army having been in possession of the country, that I came to be of opinion that they had a fair military right to withdraw by sea with their arms and baggage. I do not think it necessary for me to account for the motives of General Junot in preferring the evacuation by sea to another line of operations, which without expressing any personal disrespect for him, might have been bad or unworthy of him, as well as prejudicial to his country. I mean, it is not for me to account for these motives, whatever they may have been."

Sir Hew Dalrymple being called on, also gave an affirmative to the two first questions. In answer to the third he said, "I have already stated to the Court, the reasons which induced me to think the Convention advantageous to this country and her allies. It must also be recollected that I had particular instructions, in expelling the French from Lisbon, to prevent their retreat into Spain. Without pretending to say how far that might be their intention, I had certainly no other means of preventing such a movement but those which the Convention furnished. I cannot be aware of the motives which induced General Junot to concur in the measure. He doubtless thought he saw advantages in it to France, which I could not discern, independent of the great motive on all such occasions, that of sparing the effusion of human blood."

This last question being put to Sir H. Burrard, he said he did not so much consider what were the motives of the French General, and he could not conceive what could induce him to do that which he thought advantageous to the British. If the French General had private motives, he did not presume to judge of them.

Court.—Might not some of the articles of the Armistice have been resisted by a change of circumstances after the landing of Sir John Moore's corps.

Sir H. Dalrymple.—I suppose the Armistice might have been resisted on the 29th or the 31st by a change of circumstances after the landing of Sir John Moore's corps had been completed. But I did not then think that the other circumstances permitted the protraction of the negociation and the four Lieutenant Generals, with whom I consulted on the occasion, seemed to me to concur in the same opinion. The four Generals were, Sir Harry Burrard, Sir John Moore, General Hope, and General Fraser.

Lord Moira.—You represented as one of your reasons for concluding the Convention, the facility which it would afford for the earlier march of our army into Spain. Why, in point of fact, was the commencement of the march so tardy? A. I do not know, in point of fact, when the army commenced its march into Spain. They waited for nothing when I left Portugal, but notice from Madrid of the necessary arrangements in Spain, which I had reason daily to inspect.

Lord Moira.—Then, it is to be understood that no previous arrangements had been made for that purpose?—A. Not that I know of.

Sir A. Wellesley then called Colonel Torrens.

Q. Was you present in the Brazen which I had a conferrence with Sir H. Burrard on the evening of the 20th of August? A. I was.

Q. State what passed?—A. I was present in the Brazen when Sir A. Wellesley made his report to Sir H. Burrard on the arrival of that Officer in Maceira Roads. Sir Arthur represented the state of the army under his command, and the situation of that of the enemy, and the principle on which he had conducted the operations from the landing at Mondego, and further stated, that he had issued orders for the march of the army the next morning. Sir H. Burrard replied, that he did not consider it adviseable to advance from the position then occupied until the army should be reinforced by the division under the command of Sir J. Moore. Sir A. Wellesley observed, that he thought it of the utmost importance to push forward by the way of Mafra, with a view of turning the enemy's left flank, and to endeavour to bring the French army to the issue of a Battle in the field as near to Lisbon as possible, that we might avail ourselves of a short distance from the Tagus, by following up the victory, so as to prevent the French crossing that river; and he further stated, that he was desirous of this contest taking place near to Lisbon, having an accurate survey of all the country in the vicinity of that town. Sir Arthur Wellesley added, that if Sir J. Moore's corps could be brought down to Maceira, Sir Harry Burrard must relinquish all the advantages which might have been expected from his marching a body upon Santarem, with a view of cutting off the retreat of the French army to the northward. Sir H. Burrard again repeated, that he thought it adviseable to bring down Sir J. Moore's corps to render certain those operations, which appeared to him to be doubtful. Sir A. Wellesley then asked Sir H. Burrard, whether he had received his letters of the 8th and 10th of August, which recommended the march of this reinforcement on Santarem? Sir H. Burrard replied, that he had received these letters, but he did not, in my presence, make any comment or observation on a letter to Sir J. Moore, which I did not see, but I understood it to be an order for him to come down the coast with his division. I beg leave to state this as a substance of the conversation that passed, though I cannot pledge myself to the exact words.

Sir Arthur Wellesly read some observations which he had written for the consideration of the Court, on the narrative of Sir H. Burrard. There were three points to which he wished to advert—1st, Sir H. Burrard had stated, that Sir J. Moore's division was not sufficiently strong to have occupied Santarem, with the view of cutting off the enemy's retreat. He (Sir Arthur) however was of a contrary opinion. The great object had been to get possession of Lisbon and the Tagus.—This could not be done without coming to a battle. After that battle, if the British were successful, as was the case, the enemy would be much weakened. In their retreat to Santarem they would be closely pressed by a division of our army, and under such circumstances, he conceived, that Sir John Moore's division would have been more than a match for them—2dly, He believed that the corps could have been perfectly well supplied in that position, as he had explained in his dispatch to Sir Hew, which was before the Court. The 3d point was the difference of strength between our army and that of the enemy. Our army was well equipped; it had gained an advantage on the 17th, and was in high spirits; and after the junction of General Acland's division, it was superior to the enemy, for, with the forts which the enemy had to garrison, the kind of troops employed in that duty the state of alarm in which they were kept by the veteran battalion which accompanied the Admiral, he was convinced that they could not have brought more than from 16 to 17,000 men into the field, and the British army after the junction of General Auckland's corps, was superior. The report of the reinforcement of 4000 men received by the enemy at Torres Vedras, after the battle of the 21st, was, he believed, a mere fiction of the enemy, spread for the obvious purpose of preventing the advance of the British army. The enemy as he had before stated, had been completely defeated, and his reasons for advancing were already before the Court. On all these points, on which a total difference of opinion existed between him and Sir H. Burrard, the Court would decide. But there was another circumstance to which he wished to advert. Though he thought that the enemy's army might have been destroyed, if our troops had advanced on the 21st, it by no means followed, that a proposition from the enemy for the evacuation of Portugal was inadmissable on the 22d. The enemy had then resumed their position between the British army and Lisbon, and their relative situation was much improved, so that in the subsequent discussions respecting an evacuation, the retreat of the enemy could duly be admitted in argument; as a proof of the superiority of his Majesty's forces, he did not think that the enemy would risk another action. He concluded they would have adopted the defensive operations which he had before stated.

Sir H. Burrard then read from a paper a short summary of the reasons which induced him not to follow up the advantages of the 21st. The extension of the British was against an advance—the army had been long engaged, and was under arms an hour before day light—the enemy had a great advantage in point of cannon and cavalry. He was well aware that his determination could not be agreeable to a British army which had so nobly signalized itself; but he thought that determination the best under all the circumstances. He acted to the best of his judgment. He particularly regretted the want of those Gentlemen who were with him on the 21st, and adverted to the unusual predicament in which he stood from that circumstance. He had decided on what he saw and knew, and had not thought it wise to risk much, when a great reinforement was at hand which would render the operations certain, which might otherwise have been doubtful.

Sir H. Burrard, when he sat down, after making these few observations, appeared to be much distressed.

Sir A. Wellesley—Though I did differ, and do still differ most completely from Sir H. Burrard as to the propriety of our advencing after the defeat of the enemy on the 21st, yet I may be permitted, to take this opportunity of declaring to the Court and to the public, that I am fully convinced that Sir H. Burrard acted from such motives as an Officer ought to feel; and that his conduct was such as, in his judgment, appeared best calculated to promote the interests of his country.

Sir H. Burrard was much affected at this declaration of Sir A. Wellesley, and even shed tears.

Q. by Sir H. Dalrymple to Sir H. Burrard.—Was not Sir H. Burrard present at the conference with General Kellerman, on the subject of the armistice, on the 22d of Aug.—A. I was called in by Sir H. Dalrymple.

Q. Had I not reason to presume that both Sir A. Wellesley and yourself cordially approved of the Convention for the evacuation of Portugal by the French troops, and that both of you acquiesced in the several arrangements ultimately settled for the armistice?—A. Some objections were stated at the time, most of which were subsequently removed.

Q. Did I not send for you and Sir A. Wellesley on the morning of the 25th of Aug. after the arrival of Col. Murray from Admiral Sir C. Cotton, to consult with you on the measures next to be pursued, and again on the morning of the 27th, for a similar purpose?—A. On both mornings.

Q. Was not the treaty signed by Col. Murray which I refused to ratify, read, article by article, on the 29th of Aug. in the presence of Sir J. Moore, Generals Hope, Mackenzie, Fraser, and Sir A. Wellesley? and were not the proposed alterations in each article written down by Sir A. Wellesley?—A. Yes.

Q. Was not the definitive convention ratified in your quarters at Torres Vedras in the presence of yourself, Sir J. Moore, Generals Hope and Fraser, and have I not just grounds to believe that none of these then present disapproved of the measure ratified on that occasion?—A. I heard no particular objections then stated, and from the characters of the other Officers who were there, of course, if they had any serious objections, they would have stated them.

Sir A. Wellesley.—Does Sir H. Burrard recollect, when the armistice was negociating, that General Kellerman read from a paper in his hand a statement of the wishes of the French commander in chief?—A. I do recollect it, and that a conversation took place on that ground.

Q. Does he recollect my refusing to take that paper, and my telling Sir H. Dalrymple, when he went into an inner room, that I had done so because I thought the agreement then negociating ought to be confined to a suspension of hostilities—A. I recollect your refusing to take the paper; but I do not recollect any farther particulars.

Q. Does he recollect these words from Sir Hew that "as there was no difference of opinion on the substance of the negociation, it was not worth while to push the French too far"?—A. I believe he did use some expressions of that sort.

Q. Does he not recollect that the demand of the French in favor of the Russians, in the first instance, went to allow the Russians to return with their fleet to the Baltic?—A. I cannot exactly recollect that circumstance; it may be remembered that I was often out of the room.

Q. Does he recollect my having said to the Commander in Chief, that Sir Harry Burrard and I having been employed last year to bring one fleet out of the Baltic, it would not be advisable for us to allow another to return there, and that the Commander in Chief in consequence determined that article should not stand as first proposed?—A. I recollect Sir A. Wellesley's saying something to that effect.

Sir H. Dalrymple—Does Sir H. Burrard mean to say that it was *in consequence* of those expressions that I did not permit the Russian fleet to return to the Baltic?—A. I did not mean to say that exactly; there were other arguments used.

Sir A. Wellesley.—I did not mean to put the matter altogether on that footing.

Sir H. Dalrmple then read a paper, in which he expressed his hope, that any opinions which he had given about the operations of the army of Portugal, would not be considered as the result of presumptuous rashness. He had always been diposed to consult with the other Officers, and give their opinions all the weight to which he imagined they could be entitled. He was glad that his dispatch of the 27th was before the Court, where justice was done to the talents and energy with which the previous operations had been conducted, but he repeated, that it certainly required all those talents and all the energy to bring these operations to a successful issue. General Kellerman, on his arrival at our camp, certainly asked for Sir Arthur Wellasley he believed from not knowing the change that had taken place, but he could assert from the best authority, that change had no influence on the great question of evacuation. The Court know, that he had determined to render the armistice subservient to the landing of Sir John Moore's corps. He did not therefore rashly put an end to it, as he had been advised, when he saw two great points depending upon it, the landing of Sir John Moore's corps, and the detaching of the Russians from the French, a circumstance of which, from the communications of the Admiral, he entertained hopes. The terms of the armistice and convention had all been discussed in the presence of his brother Officers, and he believed he was fully justified in stating that the great principle had been sanctioned by their unanimous consent. He then thought, and did still think, that in concluding the convention he acted in the best manner for the interests of the country. That he could not relinquish his opinion till a higher authority should pronounce that he was wrong. Even in that case, without very unexpected lights on the subject, he could not give up his own judgment, although he must submit to whatever mortifications such a declaration must subject him.

Sir David Dundas then stated, that the Court had gone through all the evidence, and that the rest of the proceedings would merely relate to arrangements which would be settled in private.

The Court having thus closed its public proceedings rose about five o'clock. When it may be prepared to make its report, cannot at present be known with certainty.

THE COURT.

On Wednesday, about 12 o'clock, His Majesty arrived in town from Windsor, at the Queen's Palace, where he was received by the Duke of Kent. At two o'clock His Majesty was waited upon by a deputation from the Corporation of the City of London, consisting of the Lord Mayor, several Aldermen, the Recorder, the Sheriffs, and several of the Common Council,

(being introduced by Lord Arden,) with the following Address and Petition, which was read by the Recorder :—

" *To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.*

" The humble and dutiful Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

" MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

" We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, most humbly approach your Majesty with renewed assurances of attachment to your Majesty's most sacred person and Government, and veneration for the free principles of the British Constitution ; to express to your Majesty our grief and astonishment at the extraordinary and disgraceful Convention lately entered into by the Commanders of your Majesty's Forces in Portugal, and the Commanders of the French army in Lisbon.

" The circumstances attending the afflicting event cannot be contemplated in British minds without the most painful emotions, and all ranks of your Majesty's subjects seem to have felt the utmost concern and indignation at a Treaty humiliating and degrading to this country and its allies. After a signal victory gained by the valour and discipline of British troops, by which the enemy appears to have been cut off from all means of succour or escape, we have the sad mortification of seeing the laurels so nobly acquired torn from the brows of our brave soldiers, and terms granted to the enemy disgraceful to the British name, and injurious to the best interest of the British nation.

" Besides the restitution of the Russian fleet upon a definitive treaty of peace with that power, and the sending back to their country, without exchange, so large a number of Russian sailors · by this ignominious Convention, British fleets are to convey to France the French army and its plunder, where they will be at liberty immediately to recommence their active operations against us and our allies. The guarantee and safe conveyance of their plunder cannot but prove highly irritating to the pillaged inhabitants over whom they have tyrannized, and for whose deliverance and protection the British army was sent ; and the full recognition of the title and dignity of Emperor of France, while all mention of the Government of Portugal is omitted, must be considered as highly disrespectful to the legitimate authority of that country.

" We therefore humbly pray your Majesty, in justice to the outraged feelings of a brave, injured, and indignant people, whose blood and treasure have been thus expended, as well as to retrieve the wounded honour of the country, and to remove from its character so foul a stain in the eyes of Europe, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased immediately to institute such an enquiry into this dishonorable and unprecedented transaction, as will lead to the discovery and punishment of those by whose misconduct and incapacity the cause of the country and its Allies have been so shamefully sacrificed.

" We beg to assure your Majesty of our unalterable fidelity and earnest disire to co-operate every measure conducive to the peace, honour and security of your Majesty's dominions."

To which Address and Petition his Majesty was graciously pleased to return the following answer.

" I am fully sensible of your loyalty and attachment to my Person and Government.

" I gave credit to the motives which have dictated your Petition and Address ; but I must remind you, that it is inconsistent with the principles of British justice to pronounce judgement without previons investigation.

" I should have hoped that recent occurrences would have convinced you, that I am at all times ready to institute inquiries on occasions in which the character of the conntry or the honour of my arms is concerned ; and that the interposition of the City of London could not be necessary for inducing me to direct due inquiry to be made into a transaction which has disappointed the hopes and expectations of the Nation."

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs had the honour to kiss His Majesty's hand.

Sir Arthur Wellesley was at the Levee when the City Address was presented.

CITY.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A Court of Common Council was held on Thursday. On His Majesty's Answer to their Address being entered on the Journals, Mr. Waithman, after some prefatory observations, which he reduced to the shape of resolutions moved the resolutions in form, which will be found annexed.

Mr. Quin seconded Mr. Waithman's motion, and expressed himself to the following effect :—" My Lord, we are this day called upon to remove, by the manifestation of our sentiments, the unfavourable and dangerous impressions which have been made upon the Royal mind by the advice of one or more of His Majesty's confidential advisers, to vindicate our consistency, to assert our dignity, and to stand forth in common with our fellow Subjects, the supporters of that bulwark of our liberties, the right of Petitioning the Sovereign, and declaring our opinion in a fair and constitutional way. I am not the enemy of his Majesty's Ministers ; for many of their measures, particularly in their Foreign Administration, I find the best possible grounds to approve; but I stand here as one of the Representatives of the Commons of the metropolis of the British Empire, and as such I am bound, by the oath I have taken, to guard their rights, and to maintain their privileges. I have not in view the gratification of party spirit, nor is it my object to convert the present motion into an engin for the removal of the principal servants of the Crown ; but I wish to show that the City of London cannot be degraded into the tool and instrument of every set of men who occasionally possess the first Offices of the State, and possessing authority, influence, and power, flatter themselves with the idea of finding in us men so plain : and so sycophantic, as to be fit for every work of self-debasement and unqualified drudgery. In considering the answer which has been read, it is almost needless for me to say, that we are to treat it as the answer of His Majesty's Ministers. This principal is established by the inviolability of the King, who can do no wrong—or, to express it more forcibly by the true constitutional idea, that the Royal Prerogative being given for the benefit of the people only, it cannot be in any case employed to their detriment. In speaking, therefore, of his Majesty's Answer, I feel myself justified in calling it the answer of my Lord Hawkesbury, from whose mouth it was delivered. There are in the answer of Lord Hawkesbury three points, which more particularly present themselves to our consideration :—The first tells us that His Lordship must remind us that " it is inconsistent with the principles of British Justice, to pronounce judgement without previous investigation." Although this is a truism, who is there so absurd, so preposterous, so besotted, as not to see the drift of it ? We are accused with calling upon his Majesty to inflict summary punishment upon the Authors of the disgraceful Convention in Portugal ; & yet, in the very words of our Address and Petition, we merely call for that which is our undoubted rights—such enquiry as would lead to the discovery of these violators of the national honour ; of those men who, in the very hour of victory, deprived us and our Allies of all the benefits arising from the gallant and triumphant exertions of British discipline and British valour. I now come to that part of the answer which says, " that recent occurrences might have convinced us that the Sovereign is at all times ready to institute inquiries, on occasions in which the character of the country or the honour of his arms is concerned." Here let me ask, what are these recent occurrences ? The case of Mr. Whitelock is so fully known as not to require from me many comments : he is now, while I address you, surrounded by a splendid circle of titled and opulent friends ; he has lost indeed his rank, but he has not lost his influence. With respect to Sir Robert Calder, whose peculiar case is, I suppose, one of the recent occurrences alluded to, he, although crowned with victory, lives in retirement and solitude, condemned to waste the remainder of his days in sorrow for the loss of his Lady, whose high spirit and noble mind could not survive a [illegible]nce so very painful to the partner of her fortunes [illegible] his glory. But are there no other recent occurre[illegible] ? Has my Lord Hawkesbury forgot the sad disast[illegible], the melancholy reverses, which during the last fifteen years have most seriously affected " the character of the country and the honor of his Majesty's arms ;" Has it escaped the Noble Lord's memory that there was an event so painful to every heart as the retreat from Dunkirk ?

" A Royal Duke was the Commander in Chief upon that occasion, but the head quarters of the Royal Commander were twelve miles distant from the place which was besieged. When the attack commenced, there was neither heavy artillery to reduce the town, nor naval co-operation, which was so essentially necessary ; and when the artillery arrived, it was found that the balls would not fit the calibre. Was there no cause of inquiry there ? And yet we are assured by his Majesty's advisers, that he is " at all times ready to institute inquiries." It is necessary for me my Lord, to call your attention to the evacuation of Holland by the Royal Duke ? After failure upon failure, after disaster upon disaster, he was penned in cooped up with his army in Holland. What was his conduct ? Instead of participating in their distresses, instead of sharing in their dangers, he embarked for London in December 1795, and left them to perform a march of two months, to Bremen, constantly harassed by the enemy, subject to every privation and supported only by that spirit, that courage, and that perseverance, which are the characteristics of British troops. Will any man dare to tell me, that in that instance there ought not to have been inquiry ? And yet we are assured by Lord Hawkesbury, that his Majesty is " at all times ready to institute inquiries." In alluding to the Convention at the Heldar, it will be sufficient for me to say, that the same Royal Duke concluded a treaty by which, for the delivery of his Royal Person, & that of his troops, 8000 French and Dutch prisoners of war, at that time detained in British prisons, were to be restored. Was there in that instance no ground for enquiry ? And were not the character of the country, and the honour of his Majesty's arms concerned ? And yet we are confidently assured by Lord Hawkesbury, that his Majesty is " at all times ready to institute inquiries, " Of the expedition against Ferrol, I shall merely say, that it failed, and its failure was unaccompanied by inquiry. Here then, without adverting to any other cases, we find no readiness for inquiry. The defect, the radical error, is in our present military system, where there is nothing tangible, nothing which we can call responsible, and which while it is allowed to exist, must make a wide line of distinction between our land and naval exertions.

" I now come, my Lord, to the use made by his Majesty's Ministers of the word " interposition." It is, in truth, to say no worse of it, a very strange word, and how it should have crept into my Lord Hawkesbury's vocabulary, it would be difficult to account. The word interposition means, in the best possible sense, an act of agency, but the City of London, and the people of England connot be so degraded as to be termed agents, in asserting the right given to them, by the express words of the Constitution, of addressing their Sovereign, and expressing their sentiments on all occasions of public complaint and grievance. I have looked through the records of the country both in ancient and modern times, and the only instance of using the word I have found, is in the reign of James I. When that monarch was addressed by his Parliment upon the subject of foreign and domestic grievances and more particularly upon his favourite project of marrying his son to the Infanta of Spain, he, among other observations, said, " That in any business which depended upon his own prerogative, they had no title to interpose with their advice, except when he pleased to desire it."

Mr. Quin, after adverting to several instances upon record in favour of the patriotism and loyalty of the City of London, entreated the Court to support their own dignity and honour. He conjured them to consider, that the flattery and adulation of his Majesty's Ministers would only tend to their own humiliation. The men in power had been at all times ready to swallow compliment, praise and panegeric ; whenever the City presented them with sweetmeats, blanche mange, and whipt syllabub, glutted themselves with the most extraordinary avidity ; but whenever the Corporation spoke the language of truth, and laid before them a solid substantial piece of beef, the same Ministers lost their appetites, and turned u[illegible] their noses. It was not a dish to be found in the mi[illegible]erial bill of fare. He trusted the inquiry would be [illegible] to the cause, & that instead of a secret Court [illegible] investigation, it would be conducted in a way [illegible] open and manifest as the disgraceful failure of the campaign had unfortunately proved.

Mr. Dixon and Alderman Birch opposed the resolutions. Several other Gentlemen spoke ; after which the resolutions were put and carried.—The Court were extremely crowded.

The following is a copy of the Resolutions :—

ANSBEY, MAYOR.—A Common Council, holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall, of the City of London, on Thursday, the 27th day of October, 1808.

Resolved, That his Majesty's Answer be entered upon the Journals. That at the same time this Court cannot forbear declaring it as their opinion, the Address and Petition presented to his Majesty by this Court, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, was conceived in the most dutiful and respectful terms ; that it is the undoubted right of the subject to petition, and that this right ought at all times to be freely exercised in all matters of public grievance without obstruction or reproof.

That they are, therefore, at a loss to know by what construction of their said Petition, however strained or perverted, his Majesty's Advisers could attribute to them any intention or desire " to pronounce judgement, without previous investigation."

That they are equally at a loss to know why his Majesty's Advisers should have deemed it necessary to remind them, " That it was inconsistent with the principles of British justice," unless to throw an unmerited odium on this Corporation, and raise a barrier between them and the Crown, on all occasions where their object is free and constitutional inquiry.

That had this Court refrained from expressing to his Majessty their feelings at the humiliating termination of the campaign in Portugal, they must have ceased to feel—to think—to act as Britains, and have shown themselves unsusceptible of that patriotism so essentially necessary for the preservation of their liberties—the maintenance of their national honour—and the independence and security of his Majesty's Crown and Dominions.

They cannot therefore, sufficiently express their concern, that they should by any suggestion, have met with obstruction and reprehension in the exercise of this undoubted and invaluable right.

That they particularly regret that his Majesty should have been advised to express a hope, " That recent occurrences would have convinced them, that his Majesty is at all times ready to institute inquiries on all occasions in which the character of the country, or the honour of his arms is concerned ; and that the interposition of the City of London could not be necessary for inducing his Majesty to direct due inquiry into a transaction, which had disappointed the hopes and expectations of the Nations."

Because it appears, that during the eventful period of the last fifteen years, various enterprises and expeditions have been undert[illegible]en, " in which the character of the Country, and the honour of his Majesty's Arms were concerned, " which have grievously failed, and " disappointed the hopes and expections of the Nation," and into which " due inquiry " has not been made. That in one of the recent occurrences to which his Majesty's Answer refers, it is not known, even at the present moment, by whose advice the Commander in Chief was appointed, or on what account such Commander was selected.

That during all these calamatious events, and wasteful profusion of blood and treasure, the public burthens have been patiently borne and his Majesty has not been called upon by " the interposition of the City of London " (if their humble supplication may be so termed) to institute inquiries into those failures ; although it appears to them that such " interposition " might have been highly necessary and beneficial to the country, and by promoting " due inquiry " precluded the necessity of their late application.

That during these unhappy reverses, and while his Majesty's subjects submitted to so many privations, the most shameful and scandalous abuses and peculations have prevailed ; into which " due inquiry " has not been made so as to bring to justice such great public delinquents.

That whoever advised his Majesty to put so unfavourable and unwarrantable a construction on their late Petition, has abused the confidence of his Sovereign and is equally an enemy to his Majesty and the just Rights of his People.

That they do not attribute guilt to any one much less do they pronounce judgement without previous investigation, and the punishment of guilt wherever it may be found.

Signed by Order of Court,

WOODTHROPE.

FRENCH DIGNITIES.—As the new Nomenclature of the French Generals occasions some difficulty, to the readers of the Bulletins, &c. we insert the following key to the nick-names which Bonaparte has given to his principal Satellites :—

The Prince Arch Chancellor of the Empire (Cambaceros)	Duke of Parma.
The Prince Arch Treasurer (Le-Brun)	——of Piaceuza.
Marshal Monsey..................	——of Corneglians.
————Massena..................	——of Rivoli.
————Angereau..................	——of Castiglione.
————Soult..................	——of Dalmatia.
————Lannes..................	——of Moutebello.
————Mortier..................	——of Treviso.
————Ney..................	——of Elchingen.
————Davoust..................	——of Auerstaut.
————Bessiers..................	——of Istria.
————Victor..................	——of Belluna.
————Lefebre..................	——of Dantzic.
————Kellerman..................	——of Valmy.
COLONELS-GENERAL.	
Marshal Marmount..................	Duke of Ragusa.
————Junot..................	—— of Abrantes.
GREAT OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.	
Caulaincourt, Great Chamberlain,	Duke of Vicenza.
Duroc, Great Marshal of the Palace,	Duke of Friome.
GENERALS.	
Savary..................	Duke of Rovigo.
Arighi..................	Duke of Padua.

From the FRENCH PAPERS.

FIRST BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF SPAIN.

VITTORIA, NOV.—Position of the French army on the 25th of October :—

Head-quarters at Vittoria,

The Marshal Duke of Corneglisno, with his left wing along the banks of the Artagon and the Abro ; his head quarters at Rafalla.

The Marshal Duke of Elchingen is with his head quarters at Guardia.

The Marshal Duke of Istria has his head quarters at Miranda, with a garrison in Fort Pancorbo.

The General of Division, Merlin, occupies with one division the heights of Durango, and presses upon the enemy, who seem disposed to attack the heights of Mondragon.

The Marshal Duke of Dantzick, having arrived with the divisions of Sebastiani and Laval, the King was pleased to order the division of Merlin to return.

The enemy being in the mean time in force at Lerin and having occupied Viana, and several posts on the left bank of the Ebro, the King ordered the Duke of Cornegliano to advance against the enemy. General Waltier, commander of the cavalry, and the brigades of General Habert, Brune, and Razout, proceeded against the enemy's posts.

On the 27th of October the enemy were defeated at all points. Twelve hundred men, who were surrounded in Lerin, at first showed a dispositson to defend themselves; but General Grandjean having made his arrangements defeated them completely, making prisoners one Colonel, two Lieutenant Colonels, 40 Officers, and 1200 Soldiers. These troops formed part of the camp of St. Roque, before Gibralter. At the same time Marshal the Duke of Elchingen marched for Logrono, passed the Ebro, took 300 of the enemy prisoners, pursued them several miles, and re-established the bridge of Logrono. In consequence of this event, the Spanish General, Pignatelli, who commanded the Insurgents, was stoned by them.

The troops of the traitor Romagna, and the Spanish prisoners in England, landed by the English in Spain, with the divisions of Gallicia, making together a force 30,000 men, threatened, from Bilboa, Marshal the Duké of Dantzic, who, led on by a noble ardour, advanced upon them on the 31st of October, and drove them at the point of the bayonet from all their position. The troops of the Confederation of the Rhine, and particularly the corps of Baden, distinguished themselves.

The Marshal Duke of Dantzic closely followed up his pursuit of the enemy, the whole 1st of November, as far as Guenes, and entered Bilboa. In that city very considerable magazines were found. several Englishmen were made prisoners. The enemy's loss, in killed and wounded, was considerable; but we took very few of them prisoners. Our loss consists of only 50 killed, and about 100 wounded. However praise-worthy this action was, it was to be wished that it had not taken place; the Spanish corps was in a situation to have been completely cut off.

The corps of Marshal Victor having just arrived, was detached from Victoria to Orduna. On the 7th of November, the enemy, reinforced by fresh troops from St. Andero, occupied the height of Guenes. The Marshal Duke of Dantzic advanced against them, and broke through their centre. The 58th and 32d regiments distinguished themselve upon this occasion.

Had these events occurred in the plains, not a man of the enemy would have escaped, but the mountains of St. Andero and Bilboa are almost impassable. The Duke of Dantzic pursued the foe during the whole of the day in the passes of Valmaseda.

In these various affairs the enemy have lost in killed and wounded from 3500 to 4000 men.

The Duke of Dantzic particularly praises the Generals of Divison Laval and Sebastiani, the Dutch General Chassey, Colonel Lacoste, of the 27th regiment of light cavalry, Colonel Baco, of the 63d regiment of the line, and the Colonels of the regiments of Baden and Nassau upon whom his Majesty has conferred rewards.

The army is abundantly supplied with provisions, and the weather is very fine.

Our columns are marching forward, and combining their movements. It is supposed that the head quarters will move forward to night from Victoria.

SECOND BULLETIN OF THE ARMY IN SPAIN.

Burgos, Nov. 12—The Duke of Dantzic has entered Valmaseda in pursuit of the enemy. On the 8th General Sebastiani discovered the rear guard of the insurgents on a high hill, to the right of Valmaseda, he immediately directed his march towards them, routed them and made 100 prisoners.

Meanwhile the town of Burgos was in the possession of the army of Estremadura, which formed three divisions. The vanguard consisted of the Walloon and Spanish Guards, and the Student corps of the Universities of Salamanca and Leon; there were besides several battalions and single regiments of the line, and new formed regiments, raised since the insurrection of Badajos, which made these troops amount altogether to an army of about 20,000 men.

The command of the cavalry of the army being given to Marshal the Duke of Istria, the Emperor consigned the command of the second corps of the army to Marshal the Duke of Dalmatia.

On the 10th this Marshal marched forward, at day break, at the head of the division of Monton, to reconnoitre the enemy. Having arrived at Gamonal, he was saluted by 30 pieces of cannon; this was the signal to advance by forced marches against the enemy. The infantry of the division of Monton made the attack, supported by the artillery. The Walloon and Spanish Guards were thrown into confusion at the first shock. The Duke of Istria made a charge with his cavalry on their flank, and the enemy were completely routed, 3000 men being left on the field. We have taken 12 standards, 25 pieces of cannon, and 3000 prisoners; the rest are dispersed. Our troops entered Burgos at the same time with the enemy, and the cavalry pursued them in all directions.

This army of Estremadura, which was advancing by forced marches from Madrid, and whose first remarkable act was the murder of its unfortunate General the Count de Torres, and which was entirely armed with English weapons and in particular paid by England, exists no more. The Colonel of the Walloon Guards, and a great number of superior officers, are made prisoners. Our loss has been very trifling, and consists of from 12 to 15 killed, and at the most, of fifty wounded. A single officer was killed by a ball.

This affair, for the success of which we are indebted to the proper dispositions of the Duke of Dalmatia, and the intrepedity with which the cavalry of the Duke of Istria acted, does the greatest honour to the divisions of Monton: it is well known that this division is composed of corps whose name alone is a title of honour.

The castle of Burgos is taken, and has been found in a good state. There were found in it considerable magazines of flour, wine, and grain.

On the 11th Emperor reviewed the division of Bonnet, and immediately sent it towards the mountains about St. Andero.

To-day the position of the army is as follows: The Marshal Duke of Bulluna pursues with vigour the remains of the army of Gallicia, which fled to Villarcaye and Reynofa, upon which points also the Duke of Dalmarta directs his march. That army shall have no other fate than to disperse itself in the mountains, leaving behind it its artillery, its baggage, and all that belongs to the equipment of an army.

His Majesty the Emperor is with his guards at Burgos.

General Milhand has marched with his division of dragoons upon Placentia; General Lafalle has taken possession of Lerma.

Thus in a moment have the armies of Gallicia and Estramadura been beaten, dispersed, and partly annihilated, and in the mean time all the corps of the army are not yet arrived, Three fourths of the cavalry are yet to come up, and almost one half of the infantry.

In the army of the insurgents the most ridiculous contrasts were observed. In the packets of the officer who were slain, were found lists of the differents, companies some of which are called "The Company of Brutus, "The Company of the People." These were the Companies of the students.—There were other which bore the names of the Saints; these were in companies of insurgent peasants. England has sown in Spain disorder and anarchy; and what harvest will she reap? The hatred of this brave nation, when once is heightened and brought under a good Government.

For the rest; the extravagance of the Leaders of the Insurgents exceeds every thing—Among the standards taken by us, there is one on which the Imperial Eagle is torn to piecef by the Lion of Spain. And who permitted themselves to indulge in such fancies; The worst troops that are to be found in Europe.

The Cavalry of the army Estremadura were discomfitted at first sight. At the moment when the 10th Regiment of Chasseurs shewed themselves, they took to flight in disorder and have not again permitted themselves to be seen.

The Emperor reviewed the corps of the Marshal Duke of Dalmatia, when it set out from Burgos to pursue the rear of the army of Gallicia. His Majesty distributed promotions, conferred rewards, and testified his great satisfaction with that corps. He has also declared his satisfaction with the Conquerors, at Medina, Rio Seco, and Burgos, the Marshal Duke of Istria, and Generals Merle Morcton.

The Dutch Legislative Body met on the 18th ult. The Address of the President to King Louis expresses much regret at the continuance of the war.

THIRD BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF SPAIN.

Burgos, Nov. 13—The army of Gallicia is flying from Bilboa, and is pursued by Marshal the Duke of Belluna in the direction of Espinosa, and Marshal the Duke of Dantzic in that of Villareayo. Marshal the Duke of Dalmatia has proceeded for Reynosa to cut off their retreat; so that very important events may be expected.

General Millhaud has entered Placentia with his division of Cavalry, and sent detachments to the passes of Reynosa in pursuit of a park of artillery, belonging to the army of Gallicia.

The young students of Salamanca, who thought of nothing short of the conquest of France, and the fanatical peasantry that already dreamed of plundering Bayonne and Bourdeaux, and concieved that they were every where conducted by Saints that had appeared to their cheating monks, now see all their misschievous illusions vanishing; their dispair and confusion areat their height; they lament over the misfortune to which they have become a prey, the falshoods they have been made to believe, and the causeless sturggle in which they have involved themleves

The whole plain of the Castiles is already covered with our cavalry; the ardour and zeal of our troops enable them to march fourteen or fifteen miles a day, with great ease. Our piquets are upon the Douro. The whole coast, from St. Andero to Bilboa, is cleared of the enemy.

The unfortunate city of Burgos, a prey of all the calamities of a city taken by storm, trembles with terror. Priests, Monks, and inhabitants, took to flight upon the first tidings of the battle, apprehensive that the soldiers of the army of the Estremadura would, as they gave out, defend themselves in their houses, and that they would be first plundered by these, and afterwards by our soldiers, who, having driven out the enemy, would find no inhabitants there.

Such men as M. Vanstein, who from the want of troops of the line, themselves incapable of opposing our Eagles, encourage the extravagant idea of an insurrection *en masse*, ought to be sensible of the evils resulting from it, and of the very inconsiderable obstacles which such a resource can offer to regular troops.

In Burgos and the environs, a quantity of wool has been found, to the amount of 30 millions, which his Majesty the Emperor has ordered to be put under sequestration. All the wool belonging to Monks, or any other persons who have joined the insurgents, will be confiscated, and appropriated in the first instance to the indemnification of the losses sustained by the French; for even at Madrid, Frenchmen resident there for forty years, have been stripped of their property. Those Spaniards who have been faithful to their King were declared exiles. The property of the most virtuous and enlightened Minister Afanza, of the most able seaman Massaredo, and of the best soldier in Spain O'Farril, has been publicly sold.—That of Campo d' Alange, respectable for his virtues, his reputation and his wealth, being the owner of 60,000 Merinos and having an annual income of three millions, has become the prey of these frantic proceedings.

Another measure ordered by the Emperor, is the confiscation of all English goods and Colonial produce, landed in spain since the insurrection. The merchants of London do very well to send their merchandize to Lisbon, Oporto, and the ports of Spain. The more they send, the greater the contribution with which they supply us.

The city of placentia, governed by a worthy Bishop, has received our troops with kindness. That city suffers none of the evils of war.

A virtuous Bishop, who observes the doctrines of the Gospel, and who is inspired with Christian charity, and from whose lips flows nothing but honey, is the greatest blessing that Heaven can bestow upon a people; but an ambitious rancorous, and wicked Prelate, who preaches nothing but insurrection, disobedience, and disorder, is a monster that God has sent in his wrath to nations to mislead them, by pollating the very fountain of morality.

In the prisons of Burgos are a great number of Monks who were stoned by the peasantry. '*Wretches!*' said they to them, "*it is you that have plunged us into this gulph of misery; perhaps we shall never again behold our unhappy wives and our poor children. Wretches! a righteous God will punish you in Hell for all the calamities you have brough on our families and our country.*

FOURTH BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF SPAIN.

"Burgos, Nov. 15—His Majesty yesterday reviewed the division Marchand. He appointed the most meritorious officers and sub-officers, to fill the vacant commissions, and bestowed rewards upon the Soldiers that distinguished themselves. His Majesty was highly pleased with these troops, who had just arrived, without a single halt, from the borders of the Vistula.

" The Duke of Elchingen has set off from Burgos.

The Emperor reviewed his guard this morning upon the plain of Burgos. His Majesty afterwads inspected the division of Dossolles, and filled up all the vacancies in that division.

" Events are in preparation, and all is in progress. Nothing can succeed in war that is not the result of a well digested plain.

" Amon the prisoners were some who had on their buttons an eagle reversed, with two arrows, and the motto, "To the Conqueror of France." By this ridiculous bravado we may easily recognize the countrymen of DonQuixote.

" It would be impossible to find worse troops either in the mountains, or the plains. Clownish ignorance, silly conceits, cruelty towards the weak, and baseness and cowardice towards the strong—such is the scene we have before us. The Monks and the inquisition have plunged this nation into barbarism.

" Ten thousand light infantry and dragoons, with 24 field pieces, marched off on the 11th to attack the rear of the English division that was said to be at Valladolid. These brave fellows went over thirty four miles of ground in two days, but our hopes were disappointed. We entered Palencia and Valladolid, and advanced even six miles further, and found no Englishmen, but abundance of promises and assurances.

" In the mean time it appears certain, that a division of their troops has disembarked at Corunna, and that another division, at the beginning of this month, entered Badajos. The day we fall in with them will be a day of festivity to the French army. May they moisten with their blood that Continent which they have desolated by their intrigues, their monopoly, and their horrible selfishness; May they, instead of 20,000, be 80 or 100,000 strong; that the English mothers may learn what the calamities of war are, and that the English Government may not always contiaue to sport with the lives and blood of the people of the Continent.

" The greatest falsehoods, the basest means, have been employed by English machiavelism to mislead the Spanish nation; but the bulk of it is still good. Biscay Navarre, Old Castile, and the greater part of Aarrgon itself are well disposed. The nation in general beholds with the most profound sorrow the abyss into which it is plunged, and will speedily curse the authors of so many calamities.

" Florida Blanca, who is at the head of the insurgents, is the person who was Minister under Charles III. He was always the sworn enemy of France, and the zealous partizan of England. It is to be hoped that he will, in the evening of his days, discover the errors of his political life. He is an old man, who, to the blindest attachment to the English, adds the most credulous superstition. His confidents and friends are the most fanatical and stupid of the Monks.

" Tranquillity is restored at Burgos and the

(Continued in the Additional Supplement.)

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FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1809.

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environs. To the first moment of fury confidence has succeeded. The peasants have returned to their villiages, and are again pursuing their labours."

FIFTH BULLETIN.

Burgos, Nov. 16—The fate of the army of Estremadura has been decided in the plains of Burgos. The Gallician army beaten in the battles of Durango, Gulinis, and Valmaseda, has been dispersed in the battle of Espinosa. This army was composed of the ancient Spanish troops which were in Portugal and Gallicia; and which quitted Oporto towards the end of June; the militia of Gallicia, Asturias, and Old Castile, of 5000 Spanish prisoners, which the English had clothed and armed at their own expence, and disembarked at St. Andero, of the volunteers of Gallicia, and the regiments of artillery, and of the troops which the traitor Romana had carried away from the North. This army had the presumption to attempt cutting off our communication with Biscay. For ten days it was driven from post to post; at last on the 10th of Nov. it arrived at Espinosa, were, in order to save its artillery, magazines, &c. it formed in order of battle, as it believed, in a situation not to be forced. At three o'clock in the afternoon, Marshal Bellune arrived in the front of the enemy, General Pacthod was ordered to carry a small battery occupied by the troops of the traitor Romana. This position was excellent, and defended by their best troops; but General Pacthod, with his corps, fell upon these troops, who had housed our confidence, and broken their oaths. In an instant they were broken, and precipitated down the precipices. The Princess's Regiment was destroyed. The enemy made several attacks; in all of which they were defeated.—During the night both armies remained in their postions. Whilst this was taking place, the Duke of Dalmatia marched towards Reynosa, the only retreat of the enemy. At break of day the enemy were attacked both on the right and left by the Dukes of Dantzic and Bellune, while General Maignon advanced against his center.—The enemy fled, throwing away his arms and colours, and abandoning his artillery. The Duke of Dantzic took at Reynosa their artillery magazines and baggage, & made some prisoners. Thus the enemy have been turned, not only at Reynosa but at Placencia. Sixty pieces of cannon have been taken, 20,000 men killed or made prisoners; two Spanish Generals killed; all the succours in arms; &c. sent by the English have fallen into our hands. Blake saved himself by taking to the Asturian mountains. Romana with a few thousand men, is marching towards St. Andar.

Our loss is trifling in these combats, not exceeding 80 killed and 300 wounded. We have not lost any officer of distinction.

SIXTH BULLETIN.

Burgos, Nov. 18.—Of the 40,000 men who composed the army of Gallicia, part has been killed and taken, and the rest is dispersed. The remains arrive daily at our posts. The General of Divison Ducho, has taken 500 prisoners in the environs of Vasancellos.

Colonel Tascher, who commads the first regiment of chasseurs, attacked the escort of the Spanish General Acevedo; the troops who composed the escort having mad some resistance, they were all put to the sword.

General Bennet, with his division, fell in with the head of a column of fugitives, consisting of 2000 men, they were partly destroyed.

The Marshal Duke of Istria, who commands the cavalry of the army, entered Aranda on the 16th, at noon. Our advanced parties of horse go on the left as far as Soria and Madrid, and on the right, to Leon and Zamora.

The enemy evacuated Aranda with the utmost precipitation, leaving there four pieces of cannon, considerable magazines of biscuit, 40,000 quintals of grain, and a large quantity of clothing were found in that town.

In Reynosa numerous English effects were found, and a considerable quantity of provisions of every description.

The inhabitants of Montano, and of the whole plain of Castile, which extends to Portugal, and of the province of Soria, detests and curses the authors* of this war, and earnestly demand peace and repose.

Twenty thousand bales of wool, worth 15 to 30 millions, which were seized in Burgos, have been sent to Bayonne.—*(Moniteur of Nov. 26.)*

SEVENTH BULLETIN.

Burgos, Nov. 20—On the 16th the van of the Marshal Duke of Dalmatia entered St. Andero, and found there a large quantity of flour, ammunition, and English goods.

The Bishop of St. Andero, animated rather with the spirit of the devil than that of the Gospel, is always marching with a cutlass by his side, has taken shelter on board the English frigate.

The cavalry of General Lasalle has pushed its advanced posts as far as Sotuo Sierra.

The regiments of Zimora, and of the Princess, which formed part of Romana's division, are almost entirely annihilated.—*(Moniteur of the 29th Nov.)*

EIGHTH BULLETIN.

Burgos, Nov. 22d.—The Duke of Dalmatia is following his successes with the utmost activity.

A convoy of artillery, ammunition, and English muskets was taken in the port of Canillar the very moment the ships were on the point of getting under weigh.

General Stuart, at the head of his brigade, continues vigorously to [illegible] the enemy. He has passed Montana, and [illegible]red Asturia. The light companies of the 36th Regiment have seized in the port of Santillana an English convoy laden with Sugar, Coffee, Cotton, and other colonial commodities—The number of English vessels, richly laden, which have been taken on this coast, amounts already to twenty-five.

The 7th corps of the army of Spain, commanded by General Gouvion St. Cyr, has also begun its operations. On the 6th of November the places of Roses was invested by Generals Reislo and Peno; and the heights of St. Pedro were carried by the Italians. A large number of Miquelets and English occupied the part of Selva; they were attacked by General Fontana, at the head of three Battalions of light Infantry; and dashed into the sea with the loss of ten 24 pounders, four of which were English, which they had not time to embark.

On the 8th the garrison of Roses made a sortie in three columns, protected by the guns of the English ships. General Maruchelli killed 600 of them, and repulsed the rest.

It is supposed that the head quarters will be removed from Burgos in the course of the night.—*(Moniteur of Nov.)*

NINTH BULLETIN OF THE ARMY.

Aranda, Nov. 25—The military system seems to have been as follows:—On the left was the army of Gallicia, one moiety of which was composed of troops of the line, and of all the resources of Gallicia, Asturia, and Leon.

In the centre was the army of Estremadura, which the English troops had promised to support, and which was composed of all the resources of Estramadura, and the neighbouring provinces.

The army of Andalusia, Valencia, New Castile, and Arragon, stated to amount to 80,000 men, occupied, on the 25th November, Calahorra, Tudela, and the borders of Arragon. This army supported the right of the enemy, and was composed of the troops who formed the camp at St. Roque, and of the whole forces of Andalusia, Valencia, Carthagena, and Madrid. It is against this army the French troops are now manœuvring, the rest having been dispersed and destroyed in the battles of Espinosa and Burgos.

The head-quarters were removed on the 22d from Burgos to Lerma, and on the 23d from Lerma to Aranda.

The Duke of Elchingen marched on the 22d to Soria. The town was disarmed, and a committe of well disposed persons appointed, for the administration of the province. The Duke is now in Medina Celi, and his light troops cross the road from Saragossa to Madrid.

On the 22d the Dukes of Montebello and Cornegliano formed a junction near the bridge of Lodosa.

On the 24th the Duke of Bellune removed his head-quarters to Venta Gomez.

Almost all the roads of communication between Madrid and the northern provinces are intercepted by our troops, whose light parties have picked up a great number of couriers and mails. The utmost confusion seems to prevail in Madrid, and the whole nation anxiously desires the restoration of that tranquillity and peace, of which Spain has been deprived by the puerile arrogance and criminial cunning of a few intriguers.—It appears difficult for the army which from the right of the enemy, and is now on the banks of the Ebro, to fall back on Madrid and the South of Spain. The events which are now preparing, will probably decide the fate of this other moiety of the Spanish army.

For these three days we have had damp and hazy weather. This season is more hurtful to the natives of the country, than to men accustomed to the climate of the north.

General Gouvion St. Cyr continues vigorously to push on the siege of Roses.—*(Moniteur of Dec. 2.)*

THE TENTH BULLETIN.

Is dated Arando, the 26th November, and states the Spanish force at 180,000 men—80,000 effective men, 60,000 of which were armed, and composed the armies of Gallicia and Estramadura, commanded by Blake, Romana, and Cahuzzo, have been dispersed or put *hors de combat*. The army of Andalusia, and of Valencia of New Castile, and Arragon, commanded by Castanos, Penas, and Palafox, and which likewise consisted of 80,000 men of which 60,000 are armed, will soon meet with its fate, as the Duke of Montebello has received orders to attack in front with 30,000 men, whilst the Dukes of Echlingen and Bellune are placed behind it. There are besides 60,000 effective men (40,000 of whom are armed), 30,000 of which are in Catalonia, and 10,000 at Madrid, Valentia, and other depots. Prior to marching beyond the Dueto, the Emperor has come to the resolution to annihilate the armies of the centre and left, and to serve in the same manner that of the right, under General Castanos. When this plan shall have been executed, the march upon Madrid will be only a walk (promenade). The great design ought now to have been accomplished.

ELEVENTH BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF SPAIN

Aranda de Duero, Nov. 27.—His Majesty on the 19th sent off the Marshal Duke of Montebello with instructions for the movement of the left, of which he gave him the command.

The Duke of Montebello and Duke of Cornegliano concerted measures together at Lodosa on the 10th, for the execution of the orders of his Majesty.

On the 21st, the division of Lagrange with, the brigade of light cavalry of General Colbert, and the brigade of dragoons of General Dijon, set out from Logrono, by the right of the Ebro.

At the same time, the four divisions, composing the corps of the Duke of Cornegliano, passed the river at Loudon, abandoning the whole country between the Ebro and Pampeluna.

On the 23d, at the break of day, the French army began its march. It took its direction to Calahorra, where on the evening before, were the head quarters of Castanos; it found that town evacuated, and afterwards marched upon Alfaro; whence the enemy had in like manner retreated.

On the 23d, at break of day, the General of division, Lefebvre, at the head of the cavalry, and supported by the division of General Morlot, forming the advanced guard, met with the enemy. He immediately gave information to the Duke of Montebello, who found the army of the enemy in seven divisions consisting of 45,000 men, under arms, with its right before Tudela, and its left occupying a line of a league and a half, a disposition absolutely bad. The Arragonese were on the right, the troops of Valencia and New Castile in the centre, and the three divisions of Andalusia, which General Castanos commanded more especially, formed the left. Forty pieces of cannon covered the enemy's line.

At nine in the morning the columns of French army began to deploy with that orders that regularity, and coolness, which characterise veteran troops. Situations were chosen for establishing batteries with sixty pieces of cannon, but the impetuosity of the troops, and the inquietude of the enemy, did not allow time for this. The Spanish army was already vanquished by the order and movements of the French army.

The Duke of Montebello caused the centre to be pierced by the division of the General Maurice Mathieu. The General of Division Lefebvre, with his cavalry, immediately passed on the trot through this opening, and enveloped, by quarter-wheel to the left, the whole right of the enemy.

Supplement to the Madras Courier,---Wednesday, June 14, 1809.

BOARD OF ENQUIRY.

FIFTH DAY.—NOVEMBER 22.

The Members of the Board entered the Hall a little before eleven o'clock from General Dundas's house. After the Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge, Sir Hew Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Wellesley, and a number of General Officers, had been admitted, and taken their seats within the bar,

The JUDGE ADVOCATE commenced the proceedings of the day by reading the narrative which Sir Hew Dalrymple had read, and laid before the Board on the previous day. This engaged the attention of the Board till near twelve o'clock, when the proceedings were suspended for a few moments on the arrival of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Misses St. Ledger. Her Royal Highness was ushered into the Hall by General Mathews, and conducted by Sir David Dundas through the body of the Court, to a seat prepared for the party behind the President's, seat. The Members of the Board, and all the Officers, received her Royal Highness standing, and on taking her seat she shook hads with Sir Arthur Wellesley. The proceedings being resumed, Sir H. Dalrymple produced a return from the Deputy Commissary with the army in Portugal, in answer to certain questions put to him respecting the state of supplies up to the morning of the 32d of September, which were formally read by the Judge Advocate. Also a return of the number of French troops embarked at Lisbon, amounting in the whole, exclusive of the garrisons of Elvas and Almeida, which, had not arrived till the day of Sir Hew's departure from Portugal, to 24,735 men, 213 women, and 116 children; besides 759 cavalry horses.

These documents being disposed of,

Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY addressed the Board, and requested permission to make a few observations on some parts of Sir Hew Dalrymple's narrative. Sir Hew (he said) had, on his arrival off the coast, conceived the enterprise which he had undertaken without reinforcements full of hazard and difficulty, and consequently had resolved to let him extricate himself the best way he could. The reasons which had induced him to march without reinforcements were detailed before the Court in the copies of his dispatches, and he therefore declined repeating them. By inference, Sir Hew seemed to question, whether he was capable of performing his undertaking with the troops then under his command? and if so, did he pursue the best mode of performing it? To the first question he would answer, that he thought himself capable of fulfilling his expectations, having upwards of 13,000 British troops under his command, and a promise that 6000 Portuguese troops would co-operate with him, although they afterwards disappointed him, whilst, from the information he had hitherto been in possession of, Junot's forces did not exceed 16,000 men. Under such circumstances, what opinion would his Government & Country entertain of his professional character, if he had hesitated for a moment to commence active operations? That he had not underrated the amount of the enemy's numbers was afterwards apparent, as he was opposed by no more than 16,000 men at the battle of Vimiera, according to their own statement; and from the views and observations which he had taken of them, did not to him appear to exceed 14,000. Under those circumstances he did not think the Board would be of opinion that he had undertaken an enterprise with out having a probability of success. To the second question. Whether if his march had been advisable, he had taken the most likely means of succesfully accomplishing it? he would answer, that he had adopted such a plan and line of march as he considered the most judicious. The enemy had a plentiful supply of cavalry and artillery, two pieces of force very formidable to an advancing army; whilst the army under his command were almost destitute of cavalry, and whilst they had to advance could not employ their artillery with adequate effect. He therefore determined to march along the sea coast, so as to be least annoyed by the enemy, as well as to maintain a communication with the shipping, and so secure a plentiful supply of provisions. On his march in consequence of these arrangements, he met with no annoyance from the enemy. He had been accused by Sir Hew Dalrymple of leaving the French in possession of all the strong military forts. To that he should reply, that had he advanced in a different direction, his troops must have been exposed to the enemy's cavalry, and he must have invested & laid seige to the fortress of Elvas, which in strength was inferior to none of the second order in Europe, and by that means have exposed his army to unnecessary privation and hardship. But, above all, he had aimed at dispatch, which, from the nature of the service, was in his mind the first object of importance. With respect to what had been said of the part which he took in the subsequent negociation, he would not hesitate to avoid the advice which he had given, and the motives which actuated him to do it. He certainly was agreeable that the French should have permission to evacuate Portugal with their baggage, but he meant military baggage and equipment, but not a single article of public or private property belonging to the inhabitants of Portugal, whether attempted to be carried away by the officers or men. He was induced to agree to this article, from the situation of the enemy, who were prepared to throw all their troops into the strong fortifications of the kingdom, and to keep an army employed till the winter in besieging them, as they filled their magazines with every species of provision, whilst the British must have had the greater part of their provisions furnished by their ships, from the circumstance of the French having plundered the Portuguese of every thing. Sir John Moore and his troops could not join the main army before the latter end of August, and consequently the enemy would have that time to encrease his means of defence. Balancing the advantages and disadvantages, he conceived it more beneficial to to the common cause of England and Spain that their respective troops should co-operate, and that the latter country should receive the assistance of 30,000 British troops and 4000 Spaniards, liberated from the Russian Ships in the Tagus, even admitting that the measures would enable the enemy, at no distant period, to throw 24,000 men into Spain. In fact, the Spaniards at present enjoyed that advantage, and Portugal was saved from the horrors inseparable from a country possessed by two hostile armies. If he was mistaken, when he termed the Convention an advantage to Spain, it was a mistake into which the Spaniards fell into as well as he. Of the separate articles of the Convention he did not mean to take any notice, but the evacuation of Portugal by the French troops, he should always consider a fortunate event for that and this country. On his first interview, Sir Hew Dalrymple had expressed a disapprobation of his measures, yet still he had asked his opinion throughout the negociation. On hearing that General Kellerman had approached the British lines, Sir Arthur asked Sir Hew if he should go out to meet and converse with him? to which Sir Hew replied, "No, that as he was Commander in Chief he should come and converse with him."

After General Kellerman had told the purport of his journey, Sir Hew Dalrymple sent to him (Sir Arthur), and informed him of it, as did Kellerman himself, on meeting. He (Sir Arthur) would not permit a negociation to be going on during hostilities, and advised an armistice, which was agreed to. In this conference he had advised a number of things, such as quick measures to prevent the Portuguese from taking the Russian fleet under their protection. It would be a strange doctrine if he, a subordinate Officer, should be punished for those advices given at the request of his superior Officer, and of which he never meant to undertake the responsibility. The whole of the articles were agreed to by Sir Hew Dalrymple, and when they were drawn up, General Kellerman asked Sir Hew who should affix his signature to them? Sir Hew offered to do it himself, till Gen. Kellerman observed, that it was not usual for a Commander in Chief to sign his name to any document with an inferior Officer of the other army.—Sir Hew then went to an adjoining room, where he (Sir Arthur) was, and asked, if he had any objection to sign it; to which he replied, that he would sign any thing he should order him, and affixed his name to it, without the most distant expectation of being responsible for the contents. His signature he considered merely as a matter of form, as he was not the negociator of the Treaty, but only gave his opinion when called upon so to do. Whilst the discussion was engaged on the subject of the Russian fleet, he strenuously recommended that it should be settled [illegible]ly by the two Admirals Cotton and Siniavin, and [illegible] the French should have nothing to do with it. He [illegible] different to what should become of the ships and men, provided they did not return to the Baltic, and fight against the Swedes. He also pointed out the necessity of determining the question expeditiously, as, if the French should evacuate the forts on the Tagus, if the Portuguese would claim protection for the Russians, under the pretext that the Tagus was a neutral port, and Sir Charles Cotton would be compelled to send, to learn the further instructions of Government for his procedure. On the 29th, General Dalrymple sent to his quarters, ordering him to a conference; he attended, along with Generals Burrard and Moore. They consulted upon the interpretation of some of the Articles. He particularly requested General Dalrymple to order the French to cross the Tagus, and leave its navigation open, as its early occupation was essential to Great Britain; but he was over-ruled by Sir Hew, who permitted the French to occupy Lisbon, and a space of two miles round it. Sir Hew had said, that whatever might be the opinion of the Officers, he signed for him. He firmly believed, that had Sir Hew Dalrymple taken his advice, the cause would have been benefited. He then offered to substantiate any thing he had advanced, by evidence, so far as the circumstances would admit of it, provided the Board should require it.

Sir Hew Dalrymple looked at some parts of this narrative, and admitted that when he was approaching the table to sign the Convention, Kellerman observed, that it would be irregular for the Commander in Chief to affix his signature with that of a General of Division. Kellerman did not propose Sir Arthur Wellesley, but he (Sir Hew) thought him a proper person, and he desired him to sign it.

A short conversation then ensued between the members of the Court. Sir Hew Dalrymple, and Sir Arthur Wellesley, but we could not collect the substance of it correctly.

Sir Hew Dalrymple said, that he believed the reason of the people of Oporto having expressed a dislike to him, and some of his measures, to arise from his refusal to acknowledge the Junta of that city as the legitimate Government of the whole kingdom of Portugal. That the Junta assumed the functions of Government was now manifest from various documents, which had been since published, but which he could not refer to, as they were not before the Court.

Sir A. Wellesley said, that his opinion on that subject coincided with that of Sir H. Dalrymple.—With respect to a letter which he was said to have sent to the Bishop of Opprto, he was ready to answer any question he might be asked upon it, but he really had no recollection of writing it. He did not by that mean to say that he had not written it, but he could not with certainty say whether he had or not. Of the sentiments which it was said to contain, as they appeared in the newspapers, he did not disapprove.

Sir David Dundas then delivered a sheet of paper to General Dalrymple, containing a number of interrogatories, which he said he might either answer then, or the next day the Court should meet. Sir Hew said he should be prepared next day.

Captain Blythe, of the Royal Navy, was then called to prove the difficulty of landing troops on the coast of Portugal during the Months of August and September last. His evidence was a confirmation of what Captain Malcolm had said on that subject the day before.

General Ferguson was then called in, and was shewn a long list of questions, which the Court wished him to answer; but he was informed, that, if he was not then prepared to answer them, he might prepare himself for it, at the next meeting of the Court. The General, after looking at them, said that he should prefer to give his answers at their next meeting.

The Court was then cleared of strangers, and it shortly after adjourned till Thursday next.

SIXTH DAY.—NOV. 26.

The Board resumed its sittings this morning, a little after ten o'clock, and strangers were almost immediately admitted. The Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge attended, as usual; and Sir Hew Dalrymple and Sir Arthur Wellesley, attended by their friends, occupied the seats respectively [illegible]ted for them. The proceedings were opened by Si[r] [illegible] Dalrymple observing, that the only motive he h[ad] [illegible] wishing the correspondence between Sir Arth[ur] Wellesley and the Bishop of Oporto, in the begin[ning] of October, laid before the Board was, that the P[resi]dent and General Officers should see that the Bish[op] entertained a very different opinion as to the operations of the British army at the conclusion of that month from what he did at the commencement. But it was of little consequence if that correspondence could not be recollected or produced, as its effect was not very material to the issue of the enquiry, and the opinion the Board should ultimately form.

The Judge Advocate observed, that in consequence of the reference which had been made at the last sitting of the Board, to a letter said to have been written by Sir Arthur Wellesley to the Bishop of Oporto, he had applied at the Secretary of State's Office, to know whether they had obtained a copy of it in their despatches from Sir Arthur Wellesley, & if they did that he should be furnished with a copy; but in answer he was informed, that they were never furnished with such a document.—The Judge Advocate again read the observations made by Sir A. Wellesley upon the narrative delivered in by Sir H. Dalrymple on Monday last, and stated in our Paper of Wednesday.

This document being disposed of, Sir Arthur Weilesley proposed to call Colonel Torrens, Tucker, and Doyle, and Captain Malcolm, in support of it. The President and Board assented, and Col. Torrens was called in and examined as follows, by Sir Arthur Wellesley:—

Question—Do you, Colonel Torrens, recollect my having had a conversation with you in the evening of the 22d of August, or the morning of the 23d, respecting my having signed the Treaty of Armistice?—A At day light, on the morning of the 23d, you mentioned to me the occurrences that had taken place the evening before, and informed me that you had signed the Armistice by the desire of Sir H. Dalrymple, although you totally disapproved many points in it; and also the tone of language in which it was drawn up.

Q. Did I state to you the points I disapproved of?—A. You principally stated, that you disapproved of the article which provided of the neutrality of the Russians, and of the forty-eight hours which had been given the enemy from the termination of the Armistice before hostilities should again commence.

Q. Do you recollect my having expressed great uneasiness on the 22d of August, upon finding that I did not possess the confidence of the Commander in Chief?—A. I do recollect that you did express, after having had a meeting with the Commander of the Forces, on his landing at Maceira, that you had to regret that it was apparent you did not possess his confidence, or words to that effect, I cannot charge my memory with the exact terms.

Q. Did I state to you my reasons for so thinking?—A. You did; if it is the wish of the Court, I'll state them.

The President.—Proceed in your Evidence.

Colonel Torrens—Sir Arthur Wellesley told me, that on Sir He'ws landing he waited upon him, to represent to him the necessity of the army's advancing, and that he had stated to him his reasons for thinking it was necessary. Sir H. Dalrymple replied, "that he had just arrived, and was consequently unable to form any judgement upon the matter." Upon which an Officer of the Staff spoke aside to Sir Hew, and then followed Sir Arthur, telling him that it was the desire of the Commander of the Forces, that he should make preparations for the march of the army, and give what orders he thought necessary for that purpose.

Q. Was that Officer of the Staff, Colonel Murray?—A. It was.

Q. Do you recollect that I told you that Colonel Murray had spoken to the Commander of the Forces upon the necessity of marching, in consequence of my having urged that necessity upon him, Colonel Murray, after the Commander of the Forces had declined to attend to my recommendation?—A. I certainly did understand from you that Colonel Murray had urged the necessity of an advance to the Commander of the Forces in consequence of having had a conference with you, on the subject; but I cannot recal to my recollection whether or not you told that you had this conference with Colonel Murray, after you had urged the matter yourself to the Commander of the Forces.

Sir Arthur said, he had nothing further to ask of Col. Torrens, and Sir Hew Dalrymple declined any cross examination.

Captain Malcolm, of the Donegal, was then called, and examined by Sir A. Wellesley, as follows:—

Q. Do you recollect my having recommended to the Commander in Chief to announce to General Junot the termination of the Armistice in 48 hours, without reference to the detail which had been received, of the sentiments of the Admiral respecting the article of the Armistice regarding the Russians; and with leave to General Junot, if he thought proper, to prolong the suspension?—A. Yes, I do.

Q. Will you state what passed?—A. On my going into the room, Sir H. Dalrymple informed Sir Arthur Wellesley, that the Admiral would not agree to that part of the Armistice that regarded the Russians. Sir Arthur observed, that he thought as much. Sir Hew then asked Sir Arthur, what steps he thought most advisable to take? Sir Arthur replied, that he thought it would be best to send an Officer to General Junot, and inform him in general terms, that the Admiral disapproved of the Armistice, particularly of that Article which related to the Russian squadron; and proposed further, that General Junot should be told that the suspension of arms would expire in forty-eight hours, and leave it to him to say whether that Armistice should be renewed or not.

Sir Arthur Wellesley said, he had nothing more to ask of Captain Malcolm; and Sir Hew Dalrymple, as in the former case, declined a cross-examination.

Sir Arthur Wellesley then read a copy of the general orders issued by Sir Hew Dalrymple on taking the command, expressing his admiration of the bravery and conduct of the troops in the recent actions, and observing that the nature of the service they had still to encounter and the privations they were likely to experience, would require from them a repetition of that perseverance and firmness which had hitherto so eminently distinguished them, but added, that on the conjunction of the troops under Sir John Moore, their ultimate success was a matter of certainty.

The Judge Advocate then read the Interrogatories given to Sir Hew Dalrymple by the Court to peruse and answer by their next sitting. In his answers Sir Hew stated, that he arrived on the 22d August, and immediately sent dispatches to Government, apprising them of his proceedings up to that day. He also wrote to Sir H. Burrard, informing him of his arrival, and that he would assume the command. He then had a conference with Sir Harry, to learn the details of the battle of the 21st. He does not recollect that Sir Harry gave him any particular account of the state of the artillery, and he gave him no description of the country, or of its resources. Sir Harry estimated Junot's force at fourteen thousand men, from the appearance they made in the field, but of the number left in Lisbon, and other fortresses in the kingdom, he was not accurate[ly in]formed.—Sir Harry was perfectly satisfied with behaviour and discipline of the army. He likewise a conversation with Sir Arthur Wellesley, but he not recollect that he gave him any further inform[ation] than was given him by Sir Harry Burrard. Ge[neral] Burrard issued General. Orders and directed th[at it] should be announced, that he (Sir Hew Dalry[mple]) had succeeded to the Chief Command of the [army]. He (Sir Hew) then issued General Orders to the t[roops] to prepare for marching next day. General [Kel]lerman arrived at the outposts of the army, and [re]quested to be conducted to Sir Arthur Wellesley, [sup]posing him to retain the Chief Command. He o[rder]ed him to be conducted to his quarters, however, continued in consultation on the terms whereon to [grant] an armistice, forom two o'clock at night. He co[nsul]ted with Sir Harry Burrard and Sir Arthur Well[esley] during the negociation. Sir Harry Burrard had little share in it, but Sir Arthur Wellesley assum[ed a] very active part in it, and, when it was concluded, both appeared to him cordially to approve of it. Sir John Moore and his troops should be at libert[y to] proceed immediately to Spain, which the evacuatio[n of] Portugal by the French would permit him to do, what he had very much at heart. He also consid[ered] that if General Moore's troops did not march for S[pain] immediately, the inclement season would set in, prevent their going for a long period. The Armi[stice] was signed by Wellesley, because, as General Kelle[rman] had said, it was not regular for the Commander-Chi[ef to] become a party to an instrument with an inferior o[fficer] in the opposite army. When Admiral Cotton re[fused] his concurrence to the 7th article, he sent Col. M[urray] to Junot's quarters, to inform him of the circums[tance] and with powers, to treat for a Convention o[n new] terms. Whilst Colonel Murray remained neg[ociating] new terms with Junot, he was regular in his co[rrespon]dence with him (Sir Hew), and his letters were [shewn to] Sir John Moore and Sir Harry Burrard.—They [pro]posed alterations occasionally, of which he made [use] but when the Convention was concluded, neith[er of] them expressed any disapprobation. He did not [consi]der their deliberations on the articles to be in th[e na]ture of a Council of War, but took the opinions o[f the] Officers on what they thought proper to be done f[or the] honour and advantage of their country. He, how[ever,] did not wish to erect a barrier betwixt himself an[d the] responsibility of the important command in whi[ch he] was unexpectedly placed, as he would not servilly [fol]low the opinion of any man, unless he was satisfied [of its] propriety.—He also detailed the operations of the [Bri]tish army previous to the evacuation of Portugal b[y the] French. He also described the situation of Lisbon, the resources of the enemy. The castle compl[etely] commanded the town, and the new works whic[h the] French had lately erected, were calculated for des[troy]ing the town. The French, when they surrendered [had] abundance of every species of provisions furnished [them] by a Portuguese Contractor.

Lord Moria then asked Sir Hew a few quest[ions] which arose from his former answers, and the follo[wing] is the substance of his answers to the latter questi[ons]—He considered Junot's ultimate defeat certain, the impending attack of the British, and the co-o[pera]tion of the Spanish troops which remained in An[dalu]sia and Estremadura. The aggregate of the Br[itish] troops was thirty-seven-thousand men. The last [divi]sion of Sir J. Moore's army was landed on the 29t[h af]ter experiencing much difficulty, and losing some [boats]. Exclusive of the strong positions which the enemy [held] they had it in their power to cross the river, and t[hrow] themselves into Elvas and its dependencies. The po[sses]sion of the Castle of Lisbon in a great degree affect[ed the] whole country, as the French had it in their pow[er to] bombard and destroy the city, which General K[eller]mann threatened would be done. If that threat sh[ould] not be executed, yet the fear of it would prevent [the] populace from molesting the French rear division w[hilst] it should be crossing the Tagus. He intende[d to] dispatch part of his army to Valladolid where [they] might arrive in twenty-eight days if no extraordi[nary] circumstances should intervene and retard them. B[eing] asked, whether he knew what progress General M[oore] had in fact made on his march to Spain? he answ[ered] that he could not say. When he left Portugal, Sir [John] had advanced towards the frontiers; but he left Li[sbon] on the 6th of October. He thinks the presence [of a] British force will have great effect in rousing the pa[trio]tic efforts of the Spanish nation, and that in co[nse]quence an advantageous result may be expected to [the] common cause. This he said under the impression [that] the co-operation of the Spaniards was prompt and [effi]cacious, without which no calculation could be mad[e re]lative to the movements in Spain. He could not [say] what the estimated passage of the troops by sea from Lisbon to the north of Spain, as the voyage [of a] fleet of transports on that coast, and at that sea[son] was generally a work of uncertainty; besides, means for the movement of land forces in the field [had] been already provided in Portugal, and must have [been] sacrificed, whilst much time would be consumed [be]fore the same requisites could again be procured. [He] could not say what time it would require the Fren[ch to] cross the Tagus, and pass into Alentejo, as the [Bri]tish army would have taken early steps to pre[vent] them. The last position which they occupied was ill calculated to cover their embarkation, and actual passage might be accomplished in a day.

Sir Arthur Wellesley then put the following q[uesti]ons to Sir Hew.

Q. Did you ever make any communication wit[h me] on the letter which was transmitted to you respec[ting] me by Lord Castlereagh, and which you read to [the] Court in your narrative?—A. Never.

Q. What were the lines of communication, an[d the] positions left in the enemy's hands in consequence o[f your] advancing towards Lisbon by the coast. A. I stat[ed my] opinion on that subject in a great degree, if not en[tire]ly, before; consequently, the Members of the C[ourt] who are much better judges than I am, may well k[now] what degree of weight to attach to the observation [Sir] Arthur then asked whether he did give Sir Hew pri[vate] memoranda of a basis whereon Colonel Murray m[ight] treat for a Convention? To which Sir Hew repl[ied] that he did not recollect it. After a short conversat[ion] Sir Arthur said he would not press the question, a[s he] could not prove the fact by other evidence.

Q. Do you recollect that the first proposition wh[ich] General Kellerman made was, that the Russian f[leet] should be at liberty to return to the Baltic?—A. I c[an]not at the moment say that such a proposition

made, but I am sure that it was not strongly urged, or long discussed, or it would have made an impression on on my memory.

General Ferguson was then called to give his answers to the questions, which the President had given him in writing on Tuesday. In his answers he stated as fallows: He joined the Expedition on its sailing; semidolon was at Vimiera on the 21st. He did not know how the whole army was served with provision, but the Brigade which he commanded was regularly supplied. From the position he held on the 21st, he had no opportunity of ascertaining the French Forces. Does not know whether the French erected any means of defence in the vicinity of Lisbon, but the ground afforded it. Does not think Lisbon itself could make much resistance. Has no reason to think that the French would surrender on any other terms than those granted them. He admitted the advantages of the evacuation of Portugal, stated by Sir Hew Dalrymple and Sir Arthur Wellesley, to the Spanish and Portuguese cause, and the Tagus had been opened to the British shipping, &c. He stated, that if General Moore had landed with the troops, the retreat of the enemy to Lisbon might have been cut off.

A letter was then read, as we undertood, from Lord William Bentinck, which approved of several articles of the Convention, and disapproved of others.

A General Report, dated 28th Sept. of the state of Fort St. Julien, and the other fortresses on the Tagus and neighbourhood, was then read, and the Court, adjourned till Saturday morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,—November 10.

EMBARGO.

Immediately on the meeting of the house, Mr. Chittenden said, he rose with considerable diffidence, to offer to the house a resolution on the subject of the Embargo. Having witnessed the feelings heretofore excited by a similar proposition at the last session, he said, he would assure Gentlemen that he had no object in view, but to bring the subject before the house, and excite a fair and liberal discussion. He had hoped, that the situation of affairs, would ere this, have authorised the removal of the Embargo. Disappointed in this, he felt it a duty which he owed to his constituents and to the nation, to endeavour to elicit an expression of the opinion of the house, to prevent ruinous speculations, and to relieve the nation from suspense. The measure had now been in operation ten or eleven months, and he had not perceived the good effects resulting from it. The importance of this subject, its interesting nature to his constituents, who in addition to the common sufferings, had the mortification of being represented as in a state of insurrection, must be an apology for his coming forward at this early period on the subject of the Embargo. He then offered the following resolution.

"Resolved.—That the act passed at the last session of Congress entitled "An act laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several acts supplementary and additional thereto," ought to be immediately repealed."

On the question, whether the house will agree to consider the resolution, it was decided by yeas and nays—yeas 83—nays 9.

It was then agreed to refer the resolution to a committee of the whole.

On the question for what day it should be the order Mr. Chittenden moved to-morrow.

A debate of considerable length took place upon this motion, in the course of which, Mr. Eppes proposed the following resolutions, as an amendment to Mr. Chittenden's motion.

"Resolved,—That from and after the day of next, all intercourse between the United States and Great Britain, its islands and dependencies, ought to cease and determine.

"Resolved,—That from and after the day of next, all intercourse between the United States and France, its island and dependencies, ought to cease and determine.

"Resolved,—That provisions ought to be made by law, for arming and equipping for immediate service thousand militia, in addition to the force already authorised by law."

The speaker then informed Mr. Eppes, that these could not be received while another question was pending; and Mr. Eppes withdrew them for the present.

The resolution was then made the order of the day for Monday next.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

From the National Intelligencer.

The documents accompaying the message of the President, being too extensive for insertion in one paper, we have considered it most satisfactory, in the first instance, to publish the following, which will furnish a tolerably correct idea of the situation of our foreign relations, with the ground taken by our Government. In subsequent papers the whole of the documents shall be given.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

From General Armstrong, the Secretary of State dated Bourbon L'Archambault,

August 28, 1808.

"Since my arrivl at this place, I have been honoured by the recipt of your dispatch of the 21st ultimo, and would immediately return to Paris, to renew my discussions with Mr. De Champagny, either personally, as you suggest, or by writing; had I not the most solemn conviction that any new experiment made at the present moment, in either form or official character would certainly be useless and probably injurious."

From Mr. Pinckney to Mr. Canning. Great Cumberland Place, Aug, 23, 1808.

Sir,

I have had the honour, in consequence of the orders of the President, to recall your attention, in the course of several recent interviews, to the British orders in council of the 7th of January and 11th of November, 1807, and to the various orders founded upon, or in execution of them; and I now take the liberty to renew, in the mode which I have understood to be indispensable, my instances on that subject.

I need scarcely remind you, Sir, that the government of the United States has never ceased to consider these orders as violating its rights, and affecting most destructively its interests, upon grounds wholly inadmissible, both in principal and fact.

The letters of Mr. Madison, to Mr. Erskine, of the 20th and 29th of March, 1807, produced by the official communication of that Minister, of th order of the 7th of January, and the answer of Mr. Madison of the 25th 1808, to a like communication of the orders of the 11th November, contained the most direct remonstrances, against the system which thes orders introduce and excute, and expressed the confident expectation of the President that it would not be presisted it.

That expectation has not yet been fulfilled, but it has, notwithstanding, not been relinquished.—The President is still persuaded that its accomplishment will result from a careful review by his Majesty's Government, made in the spirit of moderation and equity, of the facts and considerations which belong to the occasion.

It is not my purpose to re-capitulate in this note the statements and reasonings contained in the above-mentioned letters of Mr. Madison, in support of the claim of the Government of the United States, that the British orders be revoked. I content myself with referring to those letters for proofs, which it is not necessary to repeat, and for arguments which I could not hope to improve.

But there are explanations which those letters do not contain, and which it is proper for me now to make. Even these however, may be very briefly given, since you have already been made acquainted, in our late conversations, with all their bearings and details.

These explanations shew, that while every motive of justice conspires to produce a disposition to recall the orders of which my Government complains, it is become apparent that even their professed object will be best attained by their revocation.

I had the honor to state to you, Sir, that it was the intention of the President, in case Great Britain repealed the orders as regarding the United States, to exercise the power vested in him by the act of the last session of congress, entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States, under certain conditions, to suspend the operation of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States and the several supplementary acts thereto," by suspending the embargo law and its supplements, as regarding Great Britain.

I am authorized to give you this assurance in the most formal manner; and I trust, that upon impartial inquiry; it will be found to leave on inducement to perseverance in the British orders, while it creates the most powerfull inducements of equity and policy to abandon them.

On the score of justice, it does not seem possible to mistake the footing upon which this overture places the subject; and I venture to believe that in any other view there is as little room for doubt.

If, as I propose, your orders should be rescinded as to the United Sates, and our embargo rescinded as to Great British, the effect of these concuroent acts will be, that the cemmercial intercourse of the two countries will be immdiately resumed; while, if France should adhere to maxims and conduct derogatory to the neutral rights of the United States, the embargo continuing as to her, will take the place of your orders, and lead with an efficacy not merely equal to theirs, but probably much greater, to all the consequences that ought to result from them.

On the other hand, if France should concur in respecting those rights, and commerce should thus regain its fair immunities, and the law of nasions its just dominion, all the alleged purpose of the British orders will have been at once fulfilled.

If I forbear to pursue these ideas through all the illustrations of which they are susceptible it because the personal conferences to which I have before alluded, a well as the obvious nature of the ideas themselves, render it unnecessary.

I cannot conclude this without expressing my sincere wish, that what I have now suggesten in conformity with the liberal sentiments & delightened views of the President, may contribute, not only to remove the more immediate obstacles to the ordinary intercourse of trade between your country and mine, in a manner consistent with the honour of both, but, to prepare the way for satisfactory adjustment of every, question important to their future friendship

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) Wm. PINCKNEY.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Pinckney to the Secretary of State, dated Sept. 28. London.

"I am now enabled to transmit to you a copy of Mr. Canning's answer, received only last night, to my note of the 23d of August.

"I regret extremely that the views which I have been instructed to lay before this Government have not been met by it as I had at first been led to expect. The overtures cannot fail, however, to place in a strong light the just and liberal sentiments by which our Government is animated, and in other respects to be useful and honourable to our country.

FROM MR. CANNING TO MR. PINCKNEY.

Foreign Office, Sept. 23, 1808.

The Undersigned his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, had the honour to receive the official letter addressed to him by Mr. Pinckney; Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, respecting the orders in council, issued by his Majesty on the 7th of January and 11th of November, 1807.

He has laid that letter before the King, and he is commanded to assure Mr. Pinckney that the answer to the proposal which Mr. Pickney was instructed to bring forward has been deferred only in the hope that the renewed application which was understood to have been recently made by the Government of the United States to that of France, might, in the new state of things which has arisen in Europe, have met with such reception in France, as would have rendered the compliance of his Majesty with that proposal consistent as much with His Majesty's own dignity, and with the interest of his people, as it would have been with his Majesty's disposition towards the United States. Unhappily there is now no longer any reason to believe that such a hope is likely to be realized; and the undersig[illegible]d is therefore commanded to communicate [illegible] Mr. Pinckney, the decision which, under the circumstances as they stand, his Majesty feels himself compelled, however unwillingly, to adopt.

The mitigated measure of retaliation announced by his Majesty in the orders of council of the 7th January, and the further extension of that measure (an extension in operation but not in principle) by the orders of council of November, are founded (as has already repeatedly avowed by his Majesty) on the "unquestionable right of his Majesty to retort upon the enemy the evils of his own injustice"—and upon the consideration that—"if third parties incidentally suffered by this revolutionary measure, they were to seek their redress from the power by whose original aggression that retalion was occasioned."

His Majesty sees nothing in the embargo laid on by the president of the United States of America, which varies this original and simple state of the question.

If concidered as a measure of impartial hostility against both belligerents, the embargo appears to his Majesty to have been manifestly unjust, as, according to every principle of justice, that redress ought to have been first sought from the party originating the wrong. And his Majesty cannot consent to buy off that hostility which America ought not to have extended to him at the expence of a concession made not to America but to France.

If, as it has more generally been represented by the government of the United States, the embargo is only to be considered as an innocent municipal regultion which effects none but the United States themselves, and with which no foreign state has any concern; viewed in this light, his Majesty does not conceive that he has the right or the pretention to make any complaint of it, and he has made none, but in this light there appears not only no reciprocity, but no assignable relation, between the repeal by the United States of a measure of voluntary self restriction, and the surrender by his Majesty of his right of retaliation against his enemies.

The government of the United states is not now to be informed that the Berlin decree of Nov. 21, 1806, was the practical commencement of an attempt not merely to check or impair the prosperity of Great Britain, but utterly to annihilate her political existance, through the ruin of her commercial prosperity; that in this attempt almost all the powers of the European continent have been compelled more or less to co-operate: and that the American embargo, though most assuredly not intended to that end (for America can have no real interest in the subversion of the British power, and her rulers are too enlightened to act from any impulse against the real interests of their country) but by some unfortunate concurrence of circumstances, without any hostile intention, the American embargo did come in aid of "the blockade of the European continent" precisely at the very moment when, if that blockade could have succeeded at all, this interposition of the American government would most effectually have contributed to its success.

To this universal combination, his Majesty has opposed a temperat[illegible] but a determined retatiation upon the enemy; [illegible]rusting that a firm resistance would defeat this [illegible]roject, but knowing that the smallest concess[illegible]n would infallibly encourage a preservance in it.

The struggle has been viewed by other powers not without an apprehension that it might be fatal to this country. The British Government has not disguised from itself that the trial of such an experiment might be arduous and long, that it has never doubted of the final issue. But if that issue, such as the Britis Governmen confidently anticipated, has providencially arrived much sooner than could have been hoped; if "the blockade of the continent." as it has been triumphantly stiled by the enemy, is raised even before it had been well established; and if that system, of which extent and continuity were the vital principles, is broken up into fragments utterly harmless, important in the highest degree to the reputation of this country (a reputation which constitutes great part of her power) that this disappointment of the hopes of her enemies should not have been purchased by any concession; that not a doubt should vemain to distant times of her determination and of her ability to have continued her resistance; and that no step which could even mistakenly be construed into concession should be taken on her part while the smallest link of the confederacy remains undissolved; or while it ean be a question whether the plan devised for her destruction has or has not either completely sailed or been unequivocally abandoned.

These considerations compel his Majesty to adhere to the principles on which the orders in council of the 7th January, and the 11th November are founded, so long as France adheres to that system by which his Majesty's retaliatory measures were occasioned and justified.

It is not impossible, indeed, that some alterations may be made in the orders in council, as they are at present framed; alterations calculated not to abate their spirit or impair their principle, but to adopt them more exactly to the different state of things which has fortunately grown up in Europe, and to combine all practicable reliefe to neutrals, with a more severe pressure upon the enemy.

But of alterations to be made with this view only, it would be uncandid to take any advantage in the present discussion: however, it might be hoped, that in their practical effect they might prove beneficial to America, provided the operation of the embargo were not to prevent her from reaping that benefit.

It remains for the undersigned to take notice of the last paragraph of Mr. Pinckney's letter. There cannot exist; on the part of Mr. Pinckney a stronger wish than there does on the part of the undersigned, and of the British Government, for the adjustment of all the differences subsisting between the countries.

His Majesty has no other disposition than to cultivate the most friendly intercourse with the United States.

The undersigned is persuaded that Mr. Pickney would be one of the last to imagine, often idly asserted, that the depression of any other country is necessary, or serviceable to the prosperity of this. The prosperity of America is essentially the prosperity of Great Britain and the strength and power of Great Britain are not for herself only, but for the world. When those adjustments shall take place to which though unfortunately not practicable at this moment, nor und[illegible] the conditions prescribed by Mr. Pinckney, the undersigned, nevertheless, confidently looks forward; it will perhaps be no insecure pledge for the continuance of the good understanding between the two countries that they will have learnt duly to appreciate each others friendship; and that it will not hereafter be imouted to Great Britain, either on the one hand that she envies American industy as prejudicial to British commerce or, on the other hand, that she is compelled to court an intercourse with American as absolutely necessary to her own existance.

His Majesty would not hesitate to contribute in any manner in his power, to restore to the commerce of the United States its wanted activity, and if it were possible to make any sacrifice for the repeal of the Embargo, without appearing to deprecate it as a measure of hostility, he would gladly have faciliated its removal as a measure of inconvenient restriction upon the American people.

The undersigned is commanded, in conclusion, to observe, that nothing is said in Mr. Pickney's letter of any intention to repeal the Proclamation by which the Ships of War by Great Britain are interdicted from all those rights of hospitality in the Ports of the United States, which are freely allowed to ships of His Majesty's enemy's.

The continuance of an interdiction which, under such circumstances, amounts so nearly to direct hostility, after the willingness professed, and the attempt made by his Majesty to remove the cause on which that measure had been originally founded, would afford but an inauspicious omen for the commencement of a system of mutual conciliation; and the omission of any notice of that measure in the proposal which Mr. Pinckney has been instructed to bring forward, would have been of itself a material defeat in the overture of the President.

But the undersigned is commanded no further to dwell upon this subject than for the purpose of assuring Mr. Pinckney, that on this and every other point in discussion between the two Governments, his Majesty earnestly desires the restoration of a perfect good understanding and that his Majesty would decline no measure for the attainment of that object which should be compatible with his own honour and just rights, and with the interests of his people.

The undersigned requests Mr. Pinckney will accept the assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed) George Canning.